African Academy Launches $25,000 Fund Campaign

NEW YORK—A national fund raising and membership drive with a goal of $25,000 was launched this week by the African Academy of Arts and Research.

Dr. Sandy F. Ray, pastor of Cornerstone Baptist Church in Brooklyn and chairman of the campaign said the money will be used to provide a building and to support the work of the Academy for one year. K. Ozuomba Mbadiwe is president of the Academy.

More than $5,500 in contributions and pledges has been received already from the Academy's annual Festival of Dance and Music, held recently at Carnegie Hall, and from members and friends.

"The program of the Academy fills a great need for African-Americans who have lost touch with the culture of the land of their ancestry, and provides a means of cultural interchange between America and Africa," he said, in accepting the chairmanship of the campaign committee.

At a membership meeting last Tuesday, a four-point program covering the work of the Academy during the coming year was outlined:

1. Establishment of a scholarship fund to aid talented young African men and women.

2. Publication of pamphlets and books for popular education on Africa.

3. Lectures, forums and round-table discussions on current African problems and history.

4. A building fund for the African Academy to obtain its own headquarters.

'WORST' IMPERIALISM SEEN RULING AFRICA

The Times, New York, N.Y.
Sat. 10-5-46

There will be no world freedom and no democracy on a world scale until "the African peoples stand on their own feet in the councils of nations," Roger N. Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, declared last night.

Speaking at the opening session of a three-day conference of the African Academy of Arts and Research at the Willkie Memorial Building, 20 West Fortieth Street, Mr. Baldwin said that he considered Africa to be a continent ruled by "imperialism at its worst."

Mr. Baldwin placed hope in the Labor-Socialist government of Great Britain and predicted that the rest of Europe would soon grant a larger measure of autonomy to the African peoples. He said that this country, "with no African interests save the sentimental association with Liberia," can be counted on "to help advance the claims of the darker peoples throughout the United Nations, especially when they are not our own darker peoples." He added that Russia can be counted on "to point the accusing finger at us."

"Some nation or other will always find it to their interest to plead the cause of some other nation's subject peoples."

Kingsley Ozuomba Mbadiwe, president of the academy, said the organization's immediate goal was to erect an "African House" where students from Africa can meet persons interested in their welfare. He paid tribute to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt for "aiding American people to understand us."

Sessions today will include forums on education and culture.

African Academy Buys Building at $15,000 Cost

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — The African Academy of Arts and Research recently completed negotiations for the purchase of a four-story building at 459 W. 140th St., opposite City College, at a cost of $15,000. It will be known as "Africa House."

The center, which will be a meeting place for Africans coming to this country, will house the academy's offices on the first floor. The second floor will be used for membership activities, lectures, conferences and a small model library. African art also will be displayed. The third floor will be used as a dormitory for African students attending colleges in New York, and the fourth floor will house residential quarters.

Sat. 12-7-46

1000 Membership

In the first annual report of the president and founder, K. Ozuomba Mbadiwe, it was disclosed that since the organization's inception in December, 1934, the membership has grown from 6 to 1000.

According to the report, a scholarship of $1000 was offered by the Alumni Association of Methodist and Accredited Schools through the academy, and was awarded to Dr. Okechukwu Ikejiani to continue his medical study in Canada.

Those who participated in negotiations for the building were: Mr. Mbadiwe, Dr. A. George Daly, treasurer; Herman C. Stoute, attorney for seller; Leo Pollack, academy's attorney; M. Weiss, Lawyers Title Corporation; George W. Cole, broker; Lewis C. Gibbs, seller, and Mrs. Mattie Hunter, treasurer, building fund.

Annual Report Of African Academy Of Arts & Research Is Released

Nigerian Spokesman
Nigeria, W. Africa

Tobias Has Faith In Future Of Nigeria

Nigerian Spokesman
Nigeria, Onitsha, W. Africa

NEW YORK.— The following is the conclusion of the first annual report of the African Academy of Arts and Research.

Read on: Thurs 11-21-46

ACADEMY'S SYMBOL

Mr Earl Sweeting, an artist and member of the Academy, gave a summation of the Academy's symbol, now used on its stationery.

He suggested that this symbol be made into a membership pin, the pin was displayed by Mr Sweeting be accepted for use by the Academy membership.

The motion was seconded by Mrs Idella Baker and unanimously carried.

Mr Herman Osborne, Chairman of the Resolutions and Platform Committee read the text of the resolutions submitted by the Academy, which among other things, denounced imperialistic and economic exploitation wherever they appear, in the so-called colonial world.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED

Dr Theodolphus Jacobs, made a motion that the resolutions be adopted. The motion was seconded by Mr Asadata Dafora and unanimously carried.

The platform of Beliefs of the Academy were read by the chairman, Mr Herman Osborne.

They were as follows and are given here in summary form:

Politics: (Right to independence by all peoples).

Economics: (Use of life's essentials).

Society: (Opposed to discrimination).

Religion: (Freedom to worship).

Education: (Education for the masses).

Youth: Ability for leadership).

Justice: (That it should neither be denied nor sold).

Relationship of people: (To meet one another in their productive capacity for enrichment of society).

Labour and Capital: (The ideal of co-operation and fairplay between both).

AFRICA HOUSE

Mrs Mattie Hunter, Treasurer of the Building Committee reported that the total endorsement of the general membership has been secured for building to house the Academy activities.

The building fund was opened and several members donated or made loans to the proposed building, which is to be known as "Africa House."

Members contributed as much as 250 dollars.

Others pledged ranging from; 25 to 100 dollars

Among those who have contributed are: Mrs Anne M Booker; Mrs Una Bercelict; Mr Hamid Edres; Mrs Brita Fry; Dr Ruth Foster; Mr T Fabiyi; Mr Carl Goodison; Miss Julia Green; Mr Mattie Hunter; Mrs Estelle Holder; Mrs Vivian Husbands; Mrs Margaret Innis; Mr Charles Innis; Dr T Jacobs; Mr Osborne Jones; Mr K Ozuoba Mbadiwe; Mrs Dora Perry; Mrs Evelyn Richardson; Mrs Florence Roberts; Mrs Catherine Sanford; Mrs Juliet Thompson; Mrs Mae Thompson; Mr George Willis; Mrs Pauline Williams; Mr Reginald Pierreponte; Mrs Bessie Taylor and Mrs P M Savory.

BUILDING FUND

Mrs Serena L Kennedy has pledged to sponsor programs for the benefit of the building fund.

Miss Ruby Watson and Miss Delores Michael, both college students pledged to work among their classmates for funds towards the building drive.

A motion was made by Mr Earl Sweeting and seconded by Mrs Mattie Hunter that the meeting of the General Assembly of the first annual conference of the Academy be adjourned.

The motion was unanimously carried.

MORNING SERMON

Services were held at the Church of the Master, by Rev. James H Robinson. Sermon: "Ethiopia Shall Stretch Forth Her Hands."

Dr Channing Tobias, Director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, who recently returned from Africa.

His message read in part:

"Among the outstanding impressions made upon me during my travel to Africa, was the fact that there was a keen realization of the world situation, especially on the part of youth.

"In the British colonies, I was especially impressed by the movement towards self-expression, and the assumption

Rev. Robinson addressed his congregation on the conference theme: "Africa Looks Ahead."

A mass meeting was held at the Salem Methodist Church, 2190 Seventh Avenue, on Sunday, October 6 to close the first Annual Conference of the African Academy of Arts and Research.

The topic of the meeting was: "Africa Looks Ahead Towards World Peace Without Colonialism."

The keynote address was given by

tion of government l responsibility on the part of Africans themselves."

Continuing, Dr Tobias' message read:

"In Nigeria, I found that business development is going forward rapidly, there is wholesome, aggressive insistence by the youth of the country on the importance of social and economic changes, in keeping with the expressed ideals of the present Labor Government of the United Kingdom.

"I found also, co-operation between the older conservative business and professional leadership with the youth movements, in the development of social and recr ational programs, especially i the Yaba Estates.

I have great faith in the future of Nigeria."

In concluding, Dr Tobias expressed the hope that:

"The Africin Acad my of Arts and Research and the entire Afric n community in Americ may continue to address itself to the responsibility of acquainting the people of Amer ca with the cultural background, the contributions and the potenti lities of the Afric n people, to the end that there may be better und erstanding of, and broader co-operation with the people of Africa on the part of all Americans, but especially Negro Americans.

'I shall be happy to render any assist nce that I can towards the realiz tion of such an objectiv."

OVERSEAS COMMITTEE

Other speakers included: Dr Balin tuma E. Kalibala, Rev. Charles Y. Trigg, Pastor of the Salem M thodist Church; Mr George Harr s President Trade and Commerce Association; Dr A. George Daly, Treasurer of the Ac demy and Presi lent Overseas Citizens Committee; Mr Mbonu Ojike, Executive Director of the Academy, a d author of 'My Afric ," K. Ozuomba Mbadiwe, President of th African Academy, and Mr Holmes Smith, Secretary Am rican Committee for the Independence of Pu rte Ric .

Musical selections were rendered by the C ul well Gospel C orus, Vereda Pearson, Asadata D fora and The Four Coughdrops.

A soci l and musical programme was held at the Y.M.C.A in honour of the delegates.

This ended the first annual conf rence of the African Academy of Arts and Research; held during a three day session, beginning Friday, October 4, through Sunday, October 6.

THE END

38 1946

American Association of University Women

UNIVERSITY WOMEN REJECT RACE BIAS

The Times
New York, N. Y.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—The National Board of the American Association of University Women today announced reaffirmation, by unanimous vote, of its racial nondiscrimination policy and also declared the same policy for its local branches.

The resolution, adopted by elected representatives of all sections of the country, read in part:

"The board takes for granted that the branches will practice within their own groups those principles which are in line with the association's history, its expressed international policies, its membership in the international Federation of University Women, and its deep concern with all agencies seeking to rebuild a world shattered through discrimination and intolerance." Wed. 12-11-46

The International Federation of University Women is now examining reorganized associations of university women all over the world to be sure that their membership policies conform with the IFUW statement of purpose: "To promote understanding and friendship among university women of all nations of the world, irrespective of their race, religion or political opinions."

While many local AAUW branches have admitted Negro members, and while the National Association admits them without question to its membership-at-large, a number of local branches, including the Washington (D. C.) branch, which uses a portion of the national AAUW headquarters as a clubhouse under a lease, had withheld membership from a Negro applicant.

American University Women Announce Reaffirmation Unanimous Vote of Racial, Religious Non-Discrimination

The Call Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 12-20-46

WASHINGTON. — (NNPA) — The National Board of the American Association of University Women last Tuesday announced reaffirmation, by unanimous vote, of its racial and religious nondiscrimination policy and also declared the same policy for its local branches.

The action of the board grew out of the denial by the Washington branch of reinstatement of membership to Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, widow of Judge Robert H. Terrell, and the first woman graduate of Oberlin college. The Washington branch uses a portion of the national body's headquarters as a clubhouse under a lease.

While the national American Association of University Women admits colored women without question to its membership-at-large, and a number of its local branches have admitted colored members, a number of local branches have withheld membership from colored applicants.

The resolution states:

"The Board of Directors of the American Association of University Women considers it imperative at this time to reaffirm its established membership policy that all women who meet the educational requirements are eligible to be members of the association. Under the national by-laws and under branch by-laws, which may not conflict with those of the nationals, there can be no authorization for any discrimination on racial, religious or political grounds.

"The board, therefore, takes for granted that the branches will practice within their own groups those principles which are in line with the Association's history, its expressed international policy, its membership in the International Federation of University Women and its deep concern with all agencies seeking to rebuild a world shattered through discriminations and intolerance."

Prince Orizu Gives Details Of Plans Of His Mission

West African Pilot
Lagos, W. Africa

Scholars May Leave Soon

Tues. 10-15-46

The despatch below has been issued by Prince Nwafor Orizu, President of the American Council on African Education. Prince Orizu sets down the activities and plans of the American Council.

Text of the release follows :

The American Council on African Education has planned stages of activities in West Africa.

STAGES OF ACTION

On departing from New York City, the president of the council, Prince A. A. Nwafor Orizu, registered on his official record the following stages of action :

1. To fly to Nigeria where the West African Headquarters of the Council will be originated and spread its branches to other West African communities.

2. To announce the desire of the American Council on African Education. to award some scholarships and to invite applications.

3. To travel to and acquaint various communities (emphasis being laid on rural and backward areas) with the educational mission of the council.

4. To establish the West African Headquarters of the council in Nigeria which entails :

(a) Building or hiring an office

(b) Inviting membership to the council who would support and control the organisation in Nigeria as the American members have fathered it in the United States. —

See "Horizontal Education" Vol. 1 p.10.

(c) To place the members in position of responsibility such as the Board of Examiners, Financia Board, etc. (Ibid. pp. 11-13) Note that membership to the council is voluntary and by subscription (Ibid p.9).

5, To receive applications, to devise the means of registering only desirable, deserving, and serious students.

6. To arrange for the students' exit to the United States.

THE TIME TABLE

1. November 14 — 20, 1945 : Orizu flew from New York to Lagos via Brazil and the Gold Coast. W. African Pilot

2. November 20 — 27 : Orizu in Lagos — applications for scholarships invited through the press.

3. Tour of some important cities of the East and North of Nigeria : e.g. Onitsha, Port Harcourt, Oguta, Enugu, Calabar, Kano, Sokoto, Zaria, Jos, etc lasted from middle of December, 1945. to the end of April, 1946.

4. Receiving of applications, sorting and replying lasted from November, 1945, to the end of January, 1946 (late applications continued to come after the later date). Tues. 10-15-46

5. Registration of the students lasted from May 8 to July 15.

6. The establishment of the West African Headquarters and the later dedication of the office July 29. Lagos, W. Africa

Some national officers were elected, boards established, and the Herbert Macaulay Memorial Scholarship established.

A library was also opened.

7. The opening of the Council's Library (all the books used at present belong to Prince A. A. Nwafor Orizu as personal property, lent to be used until the council is able to buy its own books).

8. The co ordination of the functions of various national boards and executives — September 6 —25.

9. Departing from Port Harcourt to Lagos from whence the president's tour of other sections of Nigeria will continue to last until November 26.

The result of the president's activities of ten months labour in Nigeria is recorded below :

4,500 APPLICATIONS

1. There were more than four and half thousand applicants for scholarships from Nigeria

Of these only about two and half thousand were invited to register

Out of these invitees, only 765 were registered, paying £1 registration fees each.

This amounted to £765.

We have returned monies to :

(a) Late registrants.

(b) Academically unqualified applicants.

2. The scholarships which will be awarded to the first batch of the students grouped under:

(i) Category 'A' — who will receive free board, room and tuition for four academic years.

(ii) Category 'B' — who are required to pay no more than £100 annually to augment the council's scholarship for four academic years.

(iii) Category 'C' — who are required to pay all their school expenses less the tuition which the council guarantees.

This will cost the student between £200 and £250 per annum depending on which university is attended and what courses are taken

(iv) Category 'D' — who are required to pay all their expenses while in the United States.

The council is to ascertain and guarantee that the student is capable of paying his way.

The council will also recommend the student to the best university for his particular profession.

The chief function of the council in this case is sponsorship advice and guidance.

Postscript: About eighty per cent of the first batch of students to be selected will be under categories A and B.

FARE TO USA

In no case (except under exceptional circumstances) will the council be responsible for the fare of any student to and from the United States.

The policy of the council is not to impose upon the students what subjects they must study but to guide them into selecting the proper courses according to their individual capacities and interests.

Generally, there are no bonds to be signed although contracts are permitted (Ibid p. 16).

Except in special cases, no student is required to pay back to the council any or a part of the expenses run on him; the bond is that the student must return back to Africa at the completion of his studies in the United States for creative purposes.

There will be four boys to every girl in the first group.

Concerning the names of the universities in which the students to be selected will study, the full facts will be disclosed to each selected student before sailing.

And on their arrival to the United States, the students will be received by the Executives, Directors and members of the American Council on African Education who will send them to the various universities arranged for them.

We are glad to report that the universities to which the students will attend have been duly informed and annotation of consent now received.

It is intended that these students will enter the universities next semester.

PRELIMINARY STEPS

Certain preliminary steps must be taken before the departure of the students to be selected is possible : 10-15-46

(1) Each university has requested that the council forward the academic credentials of the prospective students to allow a formal individual notification of admission.

(2) Since most students are not rich, the council is endeavouring to provide space in a boat that goes straight from Lagos to New York which costs only about £64 instead of some European boats that cost above £100.

As soon as the students' credentials are received in the United States of America and their replies made to the council, the students who are actually accepted by the universities will be informed for preparation, and passports, etc. will be procured.

Negro Singer Raps Georgia Lynchings

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 8—(AP)—"I could go to Georgia and be dead tomorrow," says Nergo Singer Paul Robeson.

That's why he's 'so very interested" in the Committee to Win the Peace, Robeson yesterday told State Sen. Jack B. Tenney, chairman, at a hearing of the legislature's joint fact finding committee on unAmerican activities.

Robeson, who said he was co-chairman, with Brig. Gen. Evans Carlson of Marine raider fame, of the Win the Peace group, denied he was a Communist. "I'm an anti-fascist," he said, adding that he has faith in present Russian leadership and asserting "Americans have got to understand Communists."

"Millions of Negro people are no longer willing to be shot at," Robeson said. "They understand that anti-lynching legislation must be passed. I could go to Georgia and be dead tomrrow."

American Civil Liberties Union Issues Pamphlet On Race Practices In Ass'ns

New York Age, N.Y.

fuse them admission as members of the national organization. They

The American Civil Liberties are the National Council of the Union made public Monday a sur- YMCA and the Veterans of Forvey of the race practices of 141 eign Wars. Excluding Negroes al- semi-public national associations together are the General Federa- in relation to their exclusion or tion of Women's Clubs, and the segregation of Negroes. The lead- Association of Professional Ball ing professional, scientific and Players of America.

cultural organizations are covered. The survey lists 29 leading na- exclusive of churches and tradetional Negro organizations which unions. The survey, covered in parallel the general national asso- a pamphlet of fourteen pages bas- cations in order to show the exed upon questionaires, classifies all tent to which Negroes have been national organization responding. obliged to form their own associa- According to the Union's analy- tions because of lack of opportunisis of the returns, the most strik- ty to function outside.

ing and unexpected fact is the ov- Of the 93 national organizations erwhelming number reporting no which profess no discrimination, racial segregation or discrimina- the Union comments: "Despite protion in declared policy." So of fessions of equality in admission the 141 organizations were so list- to membership, one of three facts, ed. Of them, however, 72 report- or all, are true of a large majorited no Negro members and only ty of the associations: (1) Negroes 9 had as many as 100. But 29 re- are discouraged from participation ported Negroes as serving on their or (2) few are qualified for memgovernment boards and 19 as serv- bership in the large number of ing on their paid staffs. highly specialized associations, or

The Union's survey notes howev- (3) they are not interested in er, that the total membership of seeking membership in general as- the 93 organizations reporting no sociations." 1-12-46

discrimination is less than a mil- The survey showed, according lion as compared with member- to the Union, that many "of these ships totaling almost 40 million in organizations have recognized the 40 national organizations which need for more Negroes in their segregate in local or state chap- membership." One has provided ters. The Union comments that five scholarships for Negro appli- "segregation is the prevailing pat- cants, but only two have applied. tern in the great national associa- Lack of technical training explains tions which admit to national why there are so few Negro memmembership without discrimination bers in many national scientific but yield to local customs in ex- associations. The Union adds that cluding or segregating Negroes." "lack of hospitality to Negro mem-

Among the largest of the nation- bers accounts for low membership al organizations cited as segregat- in some associations."

ing are the merican Red Cross, The survey was published in orthe Boy Scouts of America, the der to bring pressure to bear on Girl Scouts of America, the Ameri- national public service organizacan Legion, the Military Order of tions to drop policies of discrimthe Purple Heart, the National ination and segregation and to in-Congress of Parents and Teachers, duce more Negroes to apply for the National Woman's Christian memberships in the associations in Temperance Union, the Young which they are professionally or Women's Christian Association, and otherwise interested.

the Cooperative League of America. 1-12-46

A small class of organizations is cited which discriminate in national membership. Largest among them is the American Bar Association whose practices are followed by the National Association of Women Lawyers and the American Veterinary Medical Association. Two organizations are cited which both segregate Negroes and re-

General

Cold Facts About the 93

The recent survey by the American Civil Liberties Union of the race practices of 141 semi-public national associations in relation to their exclusion or segregation of colored Americans is a real eye-opener. 2-2-46

Although 93 of these organizations report no racial discrimination, segregation or discrimination "in declared policy," the Union found that 12 of them have no colored members and only 9 had as many as 100. The total membership of these 93 organizations is less than a million compared with memberships totaling almost 40 million in 40 national organizations which segregate in local or State chapters.

Said the Union: Afro-American

"Segregation is the prevailing pattern in the great national associations which admit to national membership without discrimination but yield to local customs in excluding or segregating . . ." Baltimore, Md.

Among the largest of the national bodies so cited are the American Red Cross, Boy Scouts of America, Girl Scouts of America, American Legion, Military Order of the Purple Heart, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, National Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the YWCA.

Largest among organizations discriminating in national membership are the American Bar Association and the National Association of Women Lawyers. Despite professions of equality in admission to membership, it is apparent that some of our so-called progressive groups are not as liberal as they would have us believe.

MRS. ROOSEVELT GETS COPY OF "MY AFRICA"—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt receives a copy of "My Africa," written by Mbonu Ojike, as she accepts membership on the board of directors of the African Academy. The organization tends to create a better understanding between Africa and America. Left to right: Ozumoba Mbadiwe, founder and president of the Academy; Commissioner Morris Davison, chairman of the Academy's third annual festival scheduled for April 25-26; Mrs. Roosevelt and the Rev. James H. Robinson, chairman of the Board of Directors.

Atlanta Daily World 3-13-46

PLAN BUILDING PROGRAM

President W. H. Aiken and Secretary M. F. Whittaker with other members of the Executive Committee of the National Builders Association, met on March 7 and 8, 1946, at Howard University for the purpose of planning their first post-war convention. After making a survey of past home building accomplishments and other building successes coming to the members of the Association, it was decided that the present requires complete attention to the theme, "Homes for our Veterans." Since our veterans are coming in at this time for keen discussion in the halls of Congress and the offices of Federal officials devoted to housing, it was decided to bring the next convention to Washington, D. C. On April 23, 24 and 25, 1946, all members will assemble in Washington. In the picture above are: Standing left to right: Spurgeon Burke, manager of Slowe and Carver Halls; Dr. Frank S. Horne, Racial Relations Advisor to the Commissioner of FPHA; seated, left to right: Dr. M. F. Whittaker, President, South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, S. C.; Mr. Walter H. Aiken President of the National Builders Association, Atlanta, Georgia; Dean L. K. Downing, Dean of the School of Engineering and Architecture, Howard University; Professor Howard H. Mackey, Department of Architecture, Howard University; Dr. Booker T. McGraw, Housing Analyst, National Housing Agency; Professor Addison E. Richards, Department of Civil Engineering, Howard University.

Forty Units Take Steps To Prevent Future Trouble

The Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 8-14-46

NEW YORK—(SNS)—At a joint meeting called by the NAACP on August 6 at the Wendell Willkie Memorial Building, forty national organizations took steps for unified action against the rising tide of mob violence, as evidenced in South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and other states.

Arthur B. Spingarn, chairman of the NAACP board, presided over the meeting. Speakers were Walter White, NAACP executive secretary; Oliver Harrington, public relations counsel; and Isaac Woodard, blinded Negro veteran. Woodard described his horrible experiences in a South Carolina town a few hours after his discharge from the service.

Tentative Program

The group drew up a tentative program of procedure to stem recurrence of mob violence and voted to send telegrams to the President of the United States and to Attorney General Clark requesting them to throw the full force of the Federal Government to bring the lynchers before the bar of justice.

The organization representatives all pledged the unqualified support of their organizations and voted to form an Executive Committee to plan direct action in a campaign to publicize the dangers of race friction cropping up everywhere in the country, and to take steps in the various states to confer with Governors and Attorneys-General to insure the cooperation of the law in handling incidents, if they occur, with intelligence. A resolution requesting Congress to reconvene and to enact Federal anti-mob violence legislation was considered and joint labor-management committees in each industrial area were proposed to work actively to remove tension by publicity, abolition of segregation and discrimination in employment and eactement of such municipal, state or federal legislation as is necessary.

Varied Participation

Organizations participating in the meeting were the NAACP, the Southern Regional Council, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, the YWCA (National Board), the YMCA (National Council), the American Jewish Congress, the American Jewish Committee, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the Council Against Intolerance in America, the Council for Democracy, CIO-PAC, AFL, National Negro Congress, National Citizens Political Action Committee, Civil Rights Congress, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the National Council of Negro Women, National Urban League, the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, the American Veterans Committee, the IBPOEW, National Education Association, National Lawyers Guild, National Medical Association, National Conferance of Christain and Jews Methodist Federation for Social Service, United Parents Association, National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, Americans United for World Organization, Union for Democratic Action, Friends of Democracy, Workers Defense League, Freedom House, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, League for Fair Play, Alpha Phi Alpha, American Council on Race Relations, Catholic Interracial Council, Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the American Civil Liberties Union.

Negro Conventions In 1946

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 12-7-46

Negro organizations called 323 conventions for the year ending, 1946, according to figures released by the Bureau of the Census, in connection with inquiry on this subject.

Conventions of religious and fraternal organizations represented 54.3 per cent of all conventions for 1946; religious bodies with 109 conventions, first, and fraternal organizations wth 73, second.

Religious organizations accounted for 81.0 per cent of the membership of all convening organizations, while educational bodies account for 7.7 per cent, the Bureau revealed.

Thirty-six states held conventions: 14 in the North, 17 in the South and 5 in the West. The South as a locale, was a two to one choice.

One out of every organization reporting had definite postwar plans, and according to the Bureau, "in a number of instances, plans provide for assistance to veterans of World War II."

There we have it: religious organizations topping the list, which is what should have been expected. Then next come fraternal societies. But this one observation should be made about the small and the large ones: All of these groups have high sounding aims. But experience has shown that few of them have a definite and specific social program, seeking the betterment of the masses, such as the program of improvement for veterans. This of course is not to say that these groups are not accomplishing some good.

Facts on Negro conventions . . . if anyone cares

Tribune Las Angeles, Calif. Sat. 11-30-46

WASHINGTON—Negro organizations called 323 conventions for 1946, according to returns received in the Bureau of the Census, in connection with its 1946 inquiry on the subject.

Conventions of religious and fraternal organizations represented 56.3% of all conventions for 1946; religious bodies with 109 conventions, first; and fraternal organizations with 73, second.

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BEHIND THE SCENES

The Afro-American Press Fighting to Prove Liberal Movements 'Red

Baltimore, Md. Sat. 9-7-46

By RALPH MATTHEWS

WASHINGTON

As the diplomatic relations between Russia and America become more and more strained, attempts are being made to brand all liberal movements without the slightest thought of a connection with Moscow as Communist front movements. The idea, of course, is that nobody in America can think about liberalism without being inspired by Russia and all such organizations can be frightened off and driven underground by constantly accusing them of being fronts for the Kremlin.

Ralph Matthews

The McCormick-Patterson press started the ball rolling last week by listing what they call "pro-Soviet" groups. The list included the following they want Congress to investigate.

The NAACP, the National Lawyers' Guild, American Youth for Democracy, Veterans Against Discrimination, American Veterans Committee, National Citizens Political Action Committee;

The National Negro Congress, Emergency Committee for Civil Rights, Interracial Fellowship, Union for Democratic Action, Civil Rights Congress, National Council for African Affairs;

National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, National Committee to Win the Peace, Forum for Democracy, the Southern Conference of Human Welfare, Parents United Against Bigotry.

In short, every organization which has been outspoken against lynching, disfranchisement and discrimination has now, according to the McCormack-Patterson press, become the tool of Moscow, and the smear campaign is on.

The one thing they fail to appreciate is the fact that if the things for what these organizations stand is Communism, then to a lot of people Communism must be right. Baltimore, Md.

38 1946 Improved Daughters of the American Revolution

NEGROES FORM NEW DAR; DENOUNCE 'ARYAN' GROUP

The Defender
Chicago, Ill. Sat. 7-13-46

NEWARK, N. J.—Impatient with the "super-race" policies of the DAR, descendants of the thousands of free and slave Negroes who fought in the first American Revolution have organized in this city and plan to expand throughout the nation, according to Irvin I. Turner, director of the more inclusive organization.

The demand for a representative DAR developed over the past decade during which the "all-white" group continually refused the use of Constitution Hall to such international figures as Marian Anderson and Hazel Scott—purely because they did not belong to the "super-race."

In denouncing the "herrenvolk" spirit of the "Aryan" group, progressive white and Negro citizens have pointed to Crispus Attucks, who was one of the first four to die in the American Revolution. He was killed in the "Boston Massacre," March 5, 1770. They point to Peter Salem of Framington, Mass., who joined Colonel Nixon's regiment and in the first day of the "Battle of Bunker Hill," killed Major Pitcairn of the British Marines.

Instead of gorging themselves with the literature of Gene Talmadge and Senator Bilbo, the DAR was urged to go to the archives and read George Washington's commendations to Negro fighters for their valor at "Red Bank." An irate, progressive white and Negro citizenry has urged that DAR view the original painting of "The Spirit of 1776," and see Barsillai Lew, a Negro, one of the three patriots in the famous painting. A Negro is also shown on the original of "Washington Crossing The Deleware."

Descendants Of Slaves Form Separate 'D.A.R.'

NEWARK, N. J., July 4 — (AP) — Descendants of slaves who fought in the American Revolution have incorporated the Improved Daughters of the American Revolution in this city and plan to expand the organization in New Jersey and then in the nation. 7-4-46

Irvine I. Turner, member of the State Fair Employment Practices Commission announced the organization of the group with the remark, "it is our hope that some day we will have our own hall in Washington where anyone can appear."

Referring to the refusal of the Daughters of the American Revolution to permit Negro artists to appear in Washington's Constitution Hall at commercial functions, Turner said, Constitution Hall is the property of the D. A. R. and what it does with it is its business. We would like to have our own hall.' Barring ... 7-8

Turner said many Negroes could establish kinship with slaves who fought with their masters in the Revolution, despite the comparative dearth of early records concerning their ancestry. 7-4 46

38 1:46 League of Colored People

Dutch Sired 'Colored' Race in Africa, Article Reveals

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

LONDON—(ANP)—In the first 20 years (1652-1672) of the existence of Cape Colony, South Africa, some 75% of all children born of slave mothers there were of mixed origin, the News Letter, official organ of the League of Colored People, here, points out.

The article, which traced the origin of such people advised that such a plentious mixture of bloods took place in the middle of the 17th century in South Africa, then under control of the Dutch, that a new "race," known as Griquas, came into existence Sat.

The Bushmen and Bantu people, oldest inhabitants of South Africa, were found relatively pure by the Dutch in 1648, except for their own intermixtures, which resulted in a tribe known as Hottentots.

The Dutch, however, brought in slaves from West Africa, Mozambique, Madagaster and Java. Miscegenation very soon arose, not only between the slaves, but also between white masters and slaves.

The Griquas "race" was coming into existence, resulting from intercourse between all the varieties of African, Malay and Asiatic people and the Dutch. 12-7-46

Colored people are defined in southern Rhodesia as "all persons ...of mixed race, including Hottentots and Cape Malays, the News Letter said, pointing out that people of mixed blood, called "colored," helped Cecil John Rhodes, the English empire-building, make his conquests.

Lincoln University Now on College Women's List

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Lincoln University (Mo.) now holds membership in the National Association of College Women.

Full membership to the university was granted at the annual convention held recently in Chicago on recommendation of the committee of standards. Membership in the association grants the privilege of affiliation with the organization through local chapters to women graduates.

National Builders Association

National Builders to Meet at Howard

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON.

The National Builders' Association will meet in its first annual convention since the war at Howard University, Apr. 23, 24 and 25, to discuss "Housing Our Veterans."

Top officials of the National Housing Administration and other notable national leaders are on the program to deliver addresses during the three-day sessions to be held in Founders' Library at Howard. 4-20-46

Aside from veteran housing, institutional and community problems with reference to building regulations, priorities and financing will be discussed by officials who will also work out a twelve months housing program.

Wyatt to Talk

Wilson Wyatt, national housing expediter, will deliver the principal address at the opening session; a welcome address will be made by Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president, Howard University, and W. H. Aiken, president, National Builders Association, Atlanta, will respond.

Ramond Foley, commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration, will deliver the principal address and a panel discussion will include Dr. B. T. McGraw, Frank Richard, assistant administrator W. H Aiken, Samuel Plato, J. F Cooke and W. H. Smith. 4-20-46

38 1946

Peoples of African Blood and Descent

30-DAY CONVENTION OPENS IN HARLEM

Federal Inquiry Into Georgia Lynchings Urged by 3,000 at International Meeting

Three Thousand persons attending the Eighth International Convention of Peoples of African Blood and Descent, which opened yesterday in the Golden Gate Ballroom, Lenox Avenue and 142d Street, adopted a resolution calling upon President Truman to establish a special Federal committee to investigate the recent lynchings of two Negroes and their wives in Monroe, Ga.

The resolution, to be sent to both the President and Attorney General Tom Clark, declared that "a state of national racial tension exists," and added that investigation into the lynching situation so far had been only a "white-wash to cover up a foul and vicious crime."

The convention recommended that the proposed committee be representative of a cross-section of American citizenship and that its members be both white and black, including several Negro war veterans. The group asked that findings of the committee be made public; that it have the power of subpoena, and that it recommend "some remedy or corrective to the situation."

The convention was opened by a parade through Harlem's streets, led by several motor cyclists and officials on horses. A band was followed by hundreds of marchers in colorful costumes.

The convention is to last for thirty days. It is sponsored by the Garvey Club, Inc., of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, an organization founded in 1929 to further the efforts of persons of African blood.

Benjamin Gibbons, chairman of the convention, called for economic and political security for black peoples all over the world and declared that "swords shall be unsheathed for but one purpose—death to Africa's enemies."

Also present at the opening session was Mrs. Marcus Garvey of Jamaica, B. W. I., widow of Marcus Garvey, who founded the Garvey Club; Miss Olivia Edwards, representing the Liberian Government, and Mbonu Ojiki of West Africa.

ballroom. Mess. 8-13-46

Sponsored by the Garvey Club, Inc., the convention opened with much of the splendor and pomp reminiscent of the olden days. A parade was conducted through Harlem streets, led by several motorcyclists and officials on white horses. There was a band and paraders were gowned in colorful costumes. Three thousand calling upon President Truman to establish a special Federal Committee to investigate the recent lynchings in Monroe, Ga.

Garveyites Meet In New York City

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—(Calvin's News Service)—The Peoples of African Blood and Decent opened their Eighth International Convention this week at the Golden Gate

Pullman Porters Take Up Lynch, Poll Tax Fights

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 12-7-46

Plans for vigorous action, including write-in campaigns to Congressmen to effect immediate passage of FEPC, anti-lynch and anti-poll tax legislation highlighted the 26th annual convention of the Pullman Porter's Benefit Association of America at Wabash Avenue YMCA, last week.

Besides individual letters to Representatives and Senators, the delegates who gathered here from all parts of the country, will increase activity for progressive legislation in their own communities. The stand on national affairs affecting Negroes came in the closing sessions of the convention.

Civic Leaders Speak

Earlier in the conference, Grand Chairman E. M. Green, Chicago, gave a detailed account of the association's affairs, and outlined a progressive program for 1947. Other reports showed an increase in membership and a healthy financial structure. The convention was addressed by Rev. Louis Rawls, the Rev. Frank Smith, Police Capt. Harry Deas, Dr. M. O. Bousfield, Judge Wendell E. Green, and Ashby B. Carter, Grand Master, Illinois Masons.

During the closing session, election of officers was held. Unanimously returned to office were: Chairman E. M. Graham; vice chairman T. M. Blanton; Secretary-treasurer Clarence Hyte; and Directors R. L. Durham, D. C. Atkins, and A. W. Jordan. The Women's auxiliary of the association met here at the same time, and formulated a program paralleling that of the association. Mrs. Ella Atkins, Boston, was elected president, succeeding Mrs. Addie Embree of San Antonio, Tex.

The Pullman Porters' Benefit Association of America was founded in 1920 as a fraternal beneficiary society. Besides fostering friendly relations and good fellowship among its members, the association provides benefits for families of deceased members. In 26 years of operation, the association has paid out more than $4,000,000 in sick, accident, and death benefits.

Elected as directors of the association were: E. M. Graham, Chicago; T. M. Blanton, Philadelphia; R. L. Durham, Louisville; A. Barksdale, San Francisco; A. W. Jordan, St. Paul; D. C. Atkins, Boston, and L. J. T. Willie, Dallas.

38 1946 United Council of Church Women

National Church Women Elect Mrs. Jones

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 12-7-46

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—(NNPA)— The United Council of Church Women in convention sessions here last Thursday elected Mrs. David Jones, wife of the president of Bennett College, Greensboro, North Carolina, as its first vice president.

Six other colored women were elected to important positions in the Council as 1,000 women delegates led by Mrs. Harper Sibley, of Rochester, New York, convened here for their fifth annual convention. Mrs. Sibley is president of the Council.

NOTABLE DELEGATE

Mrs. Charles Johnson of Nashville, Tennessee, Mrs. Hazel Gomez of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mrs. W. J. Gardner of Daytona Beach, Florida were elected as board members of the Council. Mrs. Abbie Clement Jackson of Louisville, Ky. was named to the Home Mission Council and Mrs. Floy Brown of St. Louis, Missouri, to the Foreign Missions Conference.

Mrs. Christine Smith, president of the National Association of Colored Women and a member of the Council's National Board was among the delegates to the convention.

Mrs. Smith also is vice-chairman of the Constitution Committee and served as parliamentarian of the meeting.

Other delegates, who also are members of the National Association of Colored Women, include Mrs. Emma Clarissa Clement, the American Mother of 1946, of the Kentucky Federation; Mrs. H. M. Tibbs, chairman of the executive Board of the National Association of Colored Women, of the Alabama Federation, and Mrs. Annette Officer of the Illinois Federation.

Mrs. Clement was a member of the Resolutions Committee and also is on the board. Mrs. Helen Clayton led one of the discussions, and Mrs. Anne Arnold Hedgeman, of Washington, D. C., spoke on "Christian Citizenship and Industrial Relations."

Miss Nina Roberts was appointed to the staff and is doing a general job—not race relations. She is the first colored woman to be appointed to a staff position.

What Negroes Are Doing

MATTIE B. ROWE

The first two West African students selected to study at American colleges and universities under the auspicies of the American Council on African Education are Miss Antigha and Mr. Eubana, both from Nigeria. A cablegram from Prince A. A. Nwafor Orizu, founder and president of the council, states that Miss Antigha has been awarded the Mary McLeon Bethune scholarship, and Mr. Eubana, the Robert L. Vann, memorial scholarship. Both will arrive in the United States in September with 25 other students who will be awarded scholarships for study in the United States.

Before Prince Orizu left the United States last Fall, he obtained 150 scholarship grants for African students to study at such educational institutions as Lincoln, Ohio State, Harvard, Boston, Yale, Howard, Columbia and Cornell Universities. The annual cost per student to the council is expected to be $1,500. Among the prominent people on the council's board of directors are Irvin M. Rosen, chairman; George S. Schuyler, secretary; Roy Wilkins and John H. Johnson.

First Africans Get Scholarships

CHICAGO, (ANP) — The first two West African students selected to study at American colleges and universities under the auspices of the American Council on African education are Miss Antigha and Mr. Eubana, both from the British colony and protectorate of Nigeria.

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Dec 1946

Indians in South Africa Fight Government Suppression Drive

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

The Council on African Affairs revealed this week that the government of south Africa is attempting to crush the Indian minority's resistance movement inaugurated there on June 13.

The Indians are protesting against discriminatory legilsation.

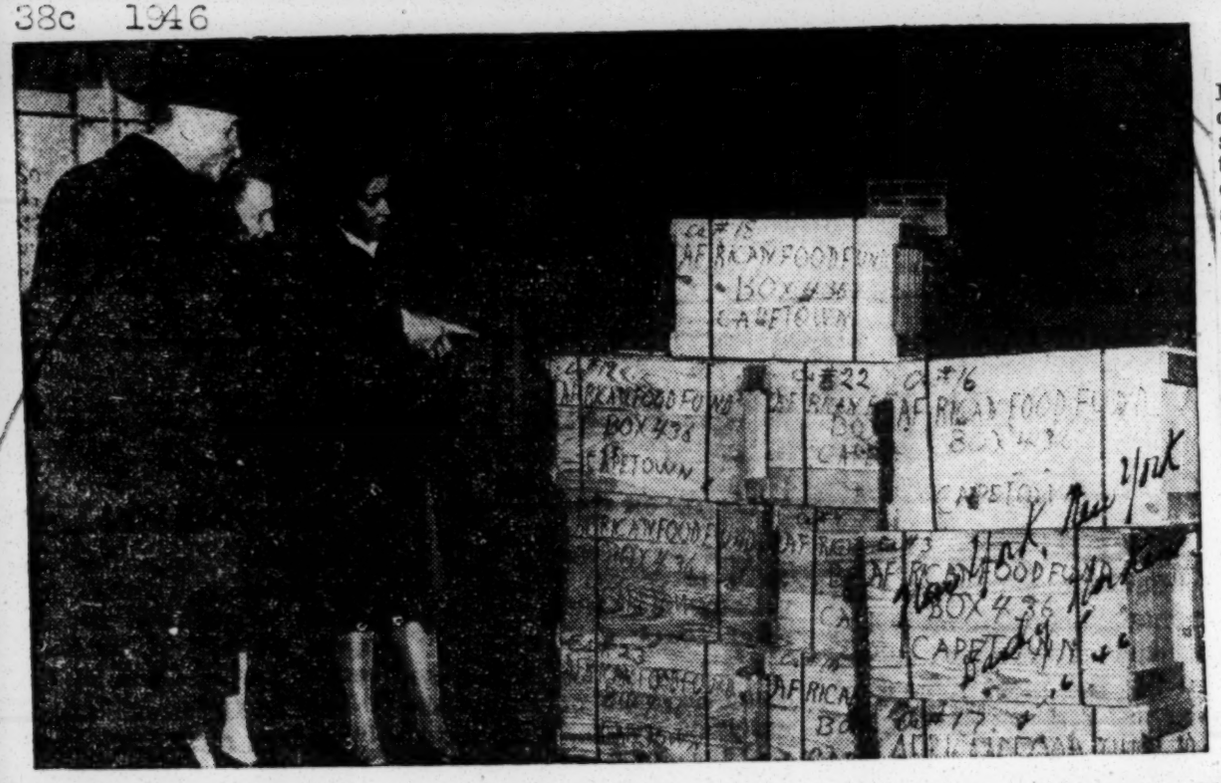
Dr. M. P. Naicker and Dr. M. D. Naidoo, President and Secretary of the Natal Indian Congress, were among several Indians arrested on June 21st. All but these two leaders were discharged. They were remanded for sentence. Monday

Durban in the Natal Province, where the majority of the 250,000 Indian residents of South Africa live, is the scene of the passive resistance movement which has been launched by Indians joined by African and white supporters.

Objectives of the campaign is to secure abrogation of the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act, better known as the "Ghetto Bill," whereby the government of General Smuts aims to invoke property and land restrictions of a discriminatory character upon the Indian people, similar to those under which the eight million Africans in the Union already suffer. 7-8-46

Non-Indian supporters of the resistance movement who have been arrested, include the Reverend Michael Scott, a white minister of the Church of England.

38c 1946



Fighting Famine: Part of the shipment of food ready to be loaded on the S. S. Escanobar Victory to be sent to the famine victims in South Africa from the Council on African Affairs. Rev. Shelton Hale Bishop of St. Phillips Episcopal Church, Mrs. Nettie R. Brenner and Mrs. Joyce C. Davis, members of the staff of the Council on African Affairs, chec'k over the consignment.

Famine Hits S. Africa; Government Only Prays

Messages just received from the African Food Fund in Cape Town tell the desperate need for food and funds for famine victims, Dr. Max Yergan, executive director of the Council on African Affairs said yesterday.

Two shipments of canned food and $1,000 have already been forwarded by the Council to South Africa.

"Your message and help are a great encouragement and very much appreciated by our committee," wrote Mrs. Betty Radford, chairman of the Food Fund.

"What is happening today is merely another stage in the long tragedy resulting from South Africa's Native policy," Mrs. Radford wrote. "The process has been cruelly accentuated by the drought of the past year. What is needed is more than immediate relief—desperately badly as that is needed. It is the fundamental question of the white man's attitude to the African.

"There must be a settled rural population and a settled urban population. Migratory labor must be ended. Education must be assured to the African people, and technical training and skilled jobs opened to them. That is the only hope, and few white people realize it."

The South African government several weeks ago asked the nation to pray for relief.

Two shiploads of American oats recently left New York, the first such order since the Boer War, Dr. Yergan said. The oats are intended to save the European owned cattle; 60 percent of the cattle owned by Africans has already been lost.

Africa's Needs Stressed

The Council on African Affairs, Inc., 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, declared yesterday that the omission of Africa from the areas mentioned by President Truman as requiring more food relief emphasized the need for better public understanding of the urgency of the African famine situation." The council asserted that in the Union of South Africa 4,000,000 Africans were restricted to a land area of 58,000 square miles, and were further handicapped by "a lack of modern agricultural methods and tools for getting the maximum production from land."

Aid for Africa

In the midst of the various drives for sending food and clothing to the starving and destitute people of Europe and Asia, it is heartening to note that a similar drive has been started in New York to provide for the destitute people of South Africa who are too often forgotten when pleas are made for food and funds for the unfortunate abroad.

Because of the most severe drought in the history of South Africa, millions of black people there are facing extinction from starvation and disease, and the South African government, as usual, seems quite unconcerned about it.

These millions of blacks are good enough to dig gold and diamonds for the big corporations that control South Africa, but apparently they are not good enough to be properly fed and clothed.

At a recent mass meeting in New York staged by the Council of African Affairs some 4,000 Negroes contributed 20,000,000 pounds of canned goods and $1,730 for the succor of their African brethren, thus demonstrating their interest in people of their own color beyond the seas.

While we are helping the starving people of Europe, we should certainly be no less interested in extending help in greater degree to the black people of Africa in whom so few people seem to be interested.

Undoubtedly colored people throughout the country will be eager to rally to the aid of these unfortunate people.

ROBESON HITS 'ANGLO-SAXON BLOC' AT AFRICA AID RALLY

Special to the Daily Worker

LOS ANGELES, Calif., March 25. —Paul Robeson denounced Winston Churchill's Anglo-Saxon world domination scheme at an overflow mass meeting at the Second Baptist Church yesterday.

The meeting, under the auspices of the Council on African Affairs and the **Daily Peoples World**, called on Americans to aid Africa through **"Help Africa Day"** next Sunday.

Robeson warned against a repetition of the **"game of playing politics with the world's hungry people as Herbert Hoover did after World War I."**

"The food needs of Africa, India and the liberated countries of Europe must be satisfied," he said. **"The African must not be the forgotten man in the distribution of food relief."**

Resolutions to the UNO urged exposure of racial distrimination by the South African government.

Other speakers, including John Howard Lawson, Lena Horne, Dr. Max Yergan, Mrs. Charlotta Bass and John Pittman, joined Robeson in condeming the present widespread attacks upon the Soviet Union, the only world power which stands four-square for independence of all colonial peoples.

Harlem Rallies to Aid Famine-Stricken Africa

Paul Robeson is the voice of Africa says screenwriter

NEW YORK — Paul Robeson is the "voice of Africa" outside of Africa to the natives because he represents all their hopes, the Council of African Affairs was told here last week by Froma Sand, Hollywood screenwriter.

Miss Sand, who visited Johannesburg and Kimberly, said that while the British and the Boers, the two main white European groups in South Africa's population of two million, differ on most issues, they are united in keeping down the 8 million natives. Because of this oppression, the African usually thinks of himself as forgotten and despised by the outside world and is grateful that such people as Robeson and such organizations as the Council are organizations as the Council are fighting his battle and presenting his case to the world, she said.

Thus it happens that these restricted "reserve areas" are crowded with half the African population, those not working on European employment of Europeans must remain in these areas.

Reserve Area", and all Africans not in the

and the British colonists pushed the Africans back farther and farther into the country, herding them into smaller and every smaller areas. By trickery and theft, but mainly by might of European guns over African spears, the white invaders took away the African's land. The Boers staked out their thousand-acre cattle farms; the British staked out their claims to diamond fields and gold mines.

Though they fought a bitter war at the end of the century, and the Boers yet resent the political dominance won by the British, the primary and common concern of both European groups is to keep the Africans, who outnumber the Europeans four to one, "in their place." The land theft has been sanctified by law. Legal statutes now designate a mere one-eighth of the country as "Native

Today's Guest Column

by Alphaeus Hunton

HARLEM will start off the New Year, appropriately enough, with a demonstration of support for the oppressed victims of imperialism across the seas. The victims upon whom special attention is being focused in this case are the people of that vast colonial continent, Africa.

I'm referring to the mass meeting to be held next Monday night, Jan. 7, under the auspices of the Council on African Affairs, at the Abyssinian Baptist Church on 137 St. Specific object of this meeting — and of a month-long campaign which the meeting will initiate— is to collect a mountain of canned food and substantial funds for the relief of four million famine-stricken Africans in the Union of South Africa. The campaign is being undertaken in response to urgent cables to the Council appealing for help from America. **We've got to deliver!**

As I remarked in this column some weeks ago in discussing the famine situation and other aspects of African life in the British dominion over which General Smuts presides, you will search in vain for information on such matters in the Big Business daily press. Talk about freedom of the press! The **Times'** idea of news that's "fit to print" doesn't include such items as the following from South Africa:

"Syalamba—we are starving. You can say that I, Noxgoweni, the headman, say WE ARE STARVING."

"We have lost so many cattle that many Africans will never get milk for the rest of their lives."

HOW does it happen that half the African population of the South African Union is faced with starvation? Land-hunger is the answer.

During the 19th century the Boer settlers

farms, in the mines, or in the cities (and by law they cannot hold skilled jobs). There is not enough land in the reserves to support the primitive subsistence economy of the people. Crops are meagre and there is not enough grazing land for cattle.

* * *

THERE is great wealth in South Africa's modern cities, but in the reserves the African's life is one of poverty, hunger and disease. There is food aplenty in the cities, but in the reserves there is no money to buy any food and not enough is produced to go around. Nine out of 10 African children are undernourished. Men leaving the reserves to go to work in the mines require a special diet before they can perform hard labor. In some areas the infant mortality rate is over 60 percent.

This chronic starvation condition reaches calamitous proportions in the reserve areas when, as happened this year, a severe drought occurs, killing off cattle and destroying the already inadequate crops. That is how it happens that people are today dying of starvation in the land of gold and diamonds, South Africa. That is how the system of imperialism works.

And that is why all of us—not only Harlem but **all of New York**—should turn out to the mass meeting next Monday night. That is why we should give liberally, individually and through organizations, to this cause of famine relief.

With Paul Robeson and Marian Anderson heading the list of speakers, and with a powerful mass expression of solidarity with the cause of oppressed peoples, Monday night's meeting will be heard all the way to South Africa.

"Help Africa" Campaign

Memphis, Tenn

Sunday, March 31 has been set apart as "Help Africa" Sunday. It is the highlight of three months of intensive efforts to rally American aid for millions of hungry and disease-ridden African victims of starvation in South Africa. The Council on African Affairs has called upon community leaders, newspapers, churches and other institutions in over 40 cities throughout the country. Tues 4-2-46

Memphis Nonet

The purpose is to enlist these agencies to make financial contributions to be forwarded through the Council to South Africa for famine and relief. Every other cause in devastated areas have claimed the loyalties and material support of Negroes in America. They have given clothing, money and even books to restock the libraries. And that is as it should be. But, is it not even more incumbent upon us as American Negroes to feel a sense of personal obligation to the plight of the natives in Africa. Let the ministers the schools and the civic clubs give. Failure to do so may mean disaster in a vital sense.

Philadelphians Aid Hungry Africans at Council Rally

Afro American

Baltimore, Md

PHILADELPHIA

The Council on African Affairs, in an appeal for canned goods and money, painted a picture of hunger and oppression in South Africa, Friday night at the Jones Tabernacle AME Church, Diamond St. west of 20th.

Two of the principal speakers, Dr. Max Yergan, executive director of the council, and Dr. Will Sachs, white, editor of "The Democrat," had traveled in South Africa.

The third speaker, Dr. Charles Obermeyer, white, acting director of education for the National Maritime Union, was born in Africa.

Fauset Presides

Arthur Huff Fauset, who presided at the meeting, announced the following partial list of contributions:

Fifty dollars in food stuffs from the Inez McCullough Crusaders, a singing group; $50 in canned goods from the Metropolitan AME Church, 20th and Fitzwater Sts., the Rev. Samuel Boyd, pastor;

Twenty-five dollars, mostly in pennies, and one-half ton of canned goods from the pupils of the Douglass-Singerly Public School; $20 from Mrs. Susie Washington, 5328 Haverford Ave;

And $18 from the Euphon Chorus, which sang at the meeting.

Canned Goods Donated

The canned goods brought to the appeal meeting was reckoned in tons. The same audience contributed $223 in cash.

Dr. Yergan said the "chief responsibility" for the plight of the people of South Africa is "on those who misgovern the country.

"The African is yearning for freedom, but there is absence of the right to vote and otherwise to participate in the government," he said.

He said that, of the Europeans who are permitted to vote, 48% are disqualified as "poor white."

He declared that starvation stems largely from the African's lack of land. Only 13% is apportioned to his use, of which he gets "only 10%," he stated.

Describes Oppression

Commenting on the disregard with which the African is looked as a person, Dr. Yergan said:

"Africans must carry a number of passes for permission to go in town, to ride the train, to leave their village. They must have a receipt for poll tax.

"It is a criminal offense for Africans to organize and use their combined strength. With this set of conditions, oppression, hunger and need for freedom follow each other." Sun 4-6-46

Continuing in the same vein, Dr. Sach said that the African suffers because he is black. "The weight of public opinion in America could change things in Africa, because South Africans like America."

Hits British Imperialism

Dr. Obermeyer, striking hard at British imperialism, asserted that the African is forced to work "hard as a slave and die like a dog because he can't do anything about it.

"He must pay taxes. If he doesn't, he is flogged and thrown into jail.

"His struggle is getting more bitter, and it is important, because he is beginning to struggle at the same time that other peoples all over the world are beginning to struggle.

"He is fighting against the British Empire, but not against the British people, who themselves are fighting against their empire."

What Britain Wants In Northeast Africa

The Worker

N. Y. N. Y.

The shaded sections on the map (above) show Italy's former colonies in the Mediterranean-Red Sea area which Britain wants to grab. With tacit support of Secretary of State James Byrnes at the Big Four Paris meeting, British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin opposed a Soviet proposal that the Soviet Union undertake trusteeship of Tripolitania, part of Libya. The Council on African Affairs here has backed this proposal, feeling Soviet responsibility would demonstrate how trusteeship can lead to progress and independence. 5-19-46

The Council on African Affairs will sponsor a rally for "Big Three Unity for Colonial Freedom" on June 6 in Madison Square Garden.

Britain had proposed "independence" for Libya, while to Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Uganda and Basutoland, which are more advanced, Britain makes no such offer. Libyan "independence," Bevin-style, would be like the "independence" given Transjordan—under British military occupation. Sunday

Britain also wanted part of Eritrea to be drawn into its Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. A sort of Greater British Somaliland was also to be fashioned from French and Italian Somaliland and Ogaden Province, which is part of sovereign Ethiopia.

Byrnes generally kept mum and his chief concern seemed to be in not upsetting Britain's colonial applecart and "lifeline." Perhaps also he was influenced by the juicy offer made in a **Life** article two years ago by Empire spokesman Jan Christian Smuts of South Africa: "The Continent (Africa) is teeming in wealth and only awaits American capital . . . Europe and America should come into Africa as joint partners and help in its development, but without interfering in the existing administration of its territories . . ." 5-14-46

As the Paris sessions ended last week, it appeared the Big Four would accept a French compromise that the United Nations be responsible for Italy's former colonies, with Italy acting as administrator. Sun.

Whether or not this will work out in favor of the African peoples who aspire to freedom, and who require economic development to safeguard that freedom, depends partly on the June 2 Italian elections. Anglo-American forces in Italy are doing their best to boost Italian reaction.

Dr. Alphaeus Hunton, educational director of the Council on African Affairs, told The Worker that trusteeship must be in the spirit of the Atlantic and San Francisco Charters, primarily designed to help these peoples become political and economic independents.

Africa Wants Freedom, Says Paul Robeson

Daily Worker, N.Y.

The only alternative to world freedom is world annihilation, Paul Robeson warned last night at a Madison Square Garden Rally of 15,000 sponsored by the Council on African Affairs, of which he is chairman. Tue 6-7-46

The imperialists' "Stop Russia" cry, he said, must be "drowned out by the voice of the American people demanding Big Three unity for colonial freedom."

"Stop Russia" really means stop colonial independence, stop Europe's new democracy, stop labor unions, stop Negro organization and voting, he said.

"It means—let the privileged few continue to rule and thrive at the expense of the masses."

Robeson said that Africa, with its immense undeveloped wealth "is a major prize which the imperialists covet and which we, the anti-imperialists, must defend."

Rep. Hugh DeLacy (D-Wash), blasted the role of American imperialism in the Philippines where "puppet" President Manuel Roxas is "preparing for civil war against the people's movement." He warned that the United States must "take the responsibility for the continuing civil war in China," and demanded freedom for Greece, Puerto Rico, the developing people's government in Europe and the struggling peoples of Asia and Africa," and an end of Jimcrow in America.

The Japanese Mikado and Zaibatsu, and Franco and the Falange must be ousted, he said.

CIO Auto Workers vice-president R. J. Thomas, in a speech read by Irving Richter, recalled Lincoln's phrase—as quoted by an African—"a house divided cannot have Nigeria, Kenneth C. Kennedy of Liberia, Benjamin J. Davis, and Max Yergan, Pan-African Congress, William S. Unions—"La- ton Powell, Jr., Etuka Okala of CIO Maritime Union, Councilman at the Paris Other speakers were Mrs. Mary of the World McLeod Bethune, Rep. Adam Clay- Gailmor, Ferdmand Smith of the

an African skin is enslaved in the colonies. bor in a white skin cannot be free. any freedom while labor in Federation of Trade Unions, and Dr. W. E. B. Dubois of the fairs.

38f 1946

COLOLRED PEOPLES DETERMINED TO END WHITE EXPLOITATION, DECLARES NAACP SECRETARY

The Northwest Enterprise
Seattle Washington
1-9-46

NEW YORK.—Colored peoples throughout the world, who constitute two-thirds of the earth's population, "are determined once and for all time to end white exploitation and imperialism," declared Walter White in his report January 7 to the annual meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here. 1-9-46

This attitude is "particularly true" among American Negroes, the NAACP secretary asserted.

"The NAACP faces 1946," he said, "aware of the tremendous problems it faces in the fight for jobs, the ballot, housing, equal education and physical security from mobs. Hate organizations like the Klan, the United Sons of Dixie and the Christian Americans are attempting, both North and South, to spread disunity and foment friction. Cheap demagogues like Bilbo spearhead these efforts. If creators of hate and discord rend America while national antagonisms abroad divide the world once again into armed camps, there is little hope for civilization. 1-9-46

"But dark though the prospect it, the NAACP faces a new year with undimmed determination. Its membership has reached an all-time high of both Negro and white members totaling 520,000. Its branches, youth councils and college chapters now total 1,129—more than twice the number in 1943. Significant victories were won in 1945 against housing segregation, trade union discrimination and legal injustices. In 1946 the work of the NAACP Veterans' Bureau, established on January 1, 1945, will be greatly expanded to meet the needs of veterans, particularly Negro veterans, who are facing in many instances unbelievable discrimination in finding jobs and places to live.

"We have added to our staff a lawyer, whose duties will be the handling of courts-martial and blue discharge certificate cases of Negro veterans which are inordinately disproportionate because of race prejudice. We shall continue a vigorous legislative campaign both in the national Congress and State Legislatures for needed legislation dealing with employment, voting, racial discrimination, segregation in armed services, the poll tax, lynching, housing and fair employment practice. An expanded and more specific program of activity against misrepresentation of the Negro in moving pictures, radio, newsreels, stage, fiction and newspapers will be put into effect."

The NAACP, Mr. White said, will work also on international phases of the race question because the American situation "is part and parcel of the problems of other colored peoples in the West Indies, South America, Africa, the Pacific and Asia."

The report, delivered to members and delegations from branches along the East Coast assembled in the new auditorium of the Willkie Memorial Building at 20 West 40th Street, touched also upon Mr. White's trip to the Pacific war theatres last winter, and upon the NAACP efforts on national legislation, particularly that affecting employment and social security.

Washington Bureau—Veterans

In his report on the Washington Bureau, Leslie Perry stressed that NAACP representatives had appeared and testified before Congressional committees on more important bills than in any other year since the association was organized. Six staff members testified on the following bills: Full employment, permanent FEPC, United Nations Charter, hospital survey and construction, peacetime conscription, general housing, federal aid to education, FEPC appropriation, minimum wage, extension of price control.

More than 150 branches have set up local committees to work with veterans, it was reported by Jesse O. eDdmon, secretary for veterans' affairs, who began his work last January. In the first year the office has handled hundreds of large and small problems of veterans, has investigated fifteen army camps and appeared before review boards in behalf of veterans. An amended pamphlet exploining the G. I. Bill of Rights has been distributed by the thousands throughout the country.

Pacific Coast

From the regional office in San Francisco, Calif., N. W. Griffin reported a full year of activity on housing, education and employment, in addition to organizing work among the branches of the NAACP from Seattle to San Diego. In Vallejo, Calif., a suit is being filed to compel admission of Negroes to the only permanent housing project left in that small city. Negroes were admitted to the temporary housing projects built to care for shipyard workers. Efforts of new white migrants from the southern states to set up segregated schools in a number of localities have been blocked, Griffin reported. The NAACP office organized and coordinated, in cooperation with the CIO, the state-wide effort to have the California Legislature pass an FEPC bill.

170 New Branches

Charters were granted during the past year to 170 new branches of the association, located in 31 states and the Territory of Hawaii. The greatest expansion was in Teaxs, where 42 new chapters were chartered, according to the report of Ella J. Baker, director of branches. The NAACP has branches in all states except Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, North Dakota and Montana, she said.

Membership in the Youth Department increased by one-third during 1945, said Mrs. Ruby Hurley, secretary for youth work. The present youth membership is 22,180, with 5,485 of these being in college chapters.

The University of Indiana chapter, organized last February, is the largest in the country, with 555 members, three-fourths of whom are white. Almost all-white chapters are located at Antioch College, Syracuse University and Skidmore College, she reported. Knoxville, Tenn., had the largest youth chapter, 1,703, with Chattanooga, Tenn., next, with 1,450, and Columbia, S. C., third, with 942. Eighty-one new units were chartered during the year.

Gross income for the year was $442,000, of which approximately $403,000 came in one form or another from the rank and file membership. This total includes $65,000 sent in by men and women, white and colored, in the armed services.

Equality in Education

A fight during 1946 for absolute equality of educational facilities and expenditures between Negro and white students in the southern states, where segregation is required by law, was pledged by Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, reporting for the Legal Department. The report forecast that the coming year will see a large number of cases filed in states below the Mason-Dixoxn Line to compel equality in local school systems.

The report named the major issues of Negro rights fought by the legal arm of the NAACP during the past year and outlined an energetic court campaign during 1946 on these issues. These issues affecting Negroes are the "Right to Vote," "Segregation in Housing," "Segregation in Public Education" and "Discrimination in Employment." In addition, the NAACP has handled and will continue to handle the legal aspects of a number of cases involving Negroes in the armed forces of the United States.

In respect to the "Right to Vote" cases, the report pledged continued vigilance against aaginst efforts of election officials in the southern states to enforce the "white primary," outlawed in the famous 1944 "Texas White Primary" case decision, brought to the U. S. Supreme Court by the NAACP. Discriminatory registration practices and the poll tax were attacked in the report. Cases involving these principles are already filed and others are now ready for filing in a number of southern states.

Villard Off Afro-American NAACP Board

Baltimore, Md.
Sat 2-3-46

Expressed Opposition to Ives-Quinn Bill

ONE OF FOUNDERS

Says He Will Retain Membership in Body

NEW YORK—Oswald Garrison Villard, a grandson of the great abolitionist, William Lloyd Garrison, and one of the four founders of the NAACP, told the AFRC Friday that he received letters from two NAACP officials, Mary White Ovington, treasurer, and Dr. William E. B. DuBois, research director, notifying him that that organization had declined to re-elect him as vice-president.

He would not comment on the reasons given in the letters, although it is generally believed that his opposition to the New York State anti-discriminatoin bill law, which became law last July 1, brought about the loss of his office.

"When I went to the annual meeting of the NAACP during the early part of January, I was not aware at that time that I was dropped, and didn't know anything about it until today," Mr. Villard revealed. "Nobody at the meeting spoke to me about it."

"However, if the board doesn't want to share with me in their work, that is its privilege. It is within the privilege and power of the board to re-elect anybody it sees fit, and if it didn't want to continue me in office because of my expressed opinion on one point, there's nothing I can do about it.

"I would feel very sorry if the NAACP laid down the rule that uniformity in thinking on every point in regard to questions on colored which might come up was required of all its officers and directors."

He stated that he had no ill feeling against the board.

"From a sentimental point of view, I am sorry it was terminated," he continued. "I have contributed largely of my means and time to my work for the colored people."

Asked whether he would continue his membership, he replied:

"I see no reason why I should not continue as a member."

Mr. Villard stated that he was one of two or three people to oppose the Ives-Quinn Bill, but refused to give his reasons, nor make any mention of a letter which he signed and had sent in to a New York daily advocating its defeat.

O. G. Villard Re-elected NAACP Vice President

One of Founders

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He was one of the first seven members of the NAACP; and has always been an officer, ever since he wrote the first "call" for the founding of the organization.

Neither Miss Ovington nor Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary, could be reached at the NAACP offices

SAN FRANCISCO — NAACP members on the west coast

The 1946 goa

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The Cause Is Worthy

Atlanta Ga. Daily World.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, distinguished wife of our former President, has accepted the invitation of The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to serve as Chairman of the Columbia, Tennessee Defense Fund, proceeds of which will be applied toward legal defense of the hundred Negroes arrested and charged with the Columbia Tenn. riot last February. The name of Mrs. Roosevelt associated with such a worthy cause gives assurance that the fund will receive substantially strong support from a wide circle of friends all over the Nation. Equally pleasing to Negroes is the fact that Dr. Channing Tobias, fearless champion of Negro rights for more than a quarter of a century and head of The National Council of the YMCA, has accepted service as co-Chairman of the Fund. Tue. 4-2-46

The NAACP National Office is seeking the united support of Negroes and whites throughout the nation to act now, in this emergency, in order that these Negroes will not have to suffer for the want of legal aid. The Association has well emphasized the importance of the case when it called for the formation of a national committee of colored and white citizens which will publicize the case, raise money for the expensive court fight, an press for the punishment of officials responsible for the shooting and vandalism and violation of civil rights at Columbia.

It is to be greatly hoped that Negroes in Georgia will not sit by and regard this as just another appeal; that they will, just as soon as they finish reading this appeal, sit down and write a check to the National Office for this cause. The proper thing is to wait for the State Chapter of branches of the NAACP to take the lead. But we simply cannot wait on this. The State chapter does not meet except at once a year get-together. Even then, if we measure from its past, we could not expect any positive nor speedy action on this. Give, either through your local NAACP or send at once to the National Office.

White Answers Stars' Blast at 'Interference'

Pittsburgh Courier, Pa.

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"There has been so much misunderstanding and misinformation, some of it deliberate, regarding the purposes of establishment of an information bureau in Hollywood by the NAACP that a statement of the bureau's functions appears to be necessary for public information. 3-2-46

"The purpose and need of such a bureau should be readily apparent to any open-minded person. Ever since motion pictures were first made, the Negro has been pictured, with but few exceptions, as either a slavishly subservient menial or as a comic figure. The result has been not only the perpetuation but the spreading of these harmful stereotypes throughout the world. They have been so vicious that otherwise enlightened people of other countries and even in the United States are astounded and sometimes skeptical when told that there are intelligent Negro Americans. Sat.

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"It is exceedingly unfortunate for them and for the Negro that a few Negro actors and actresses object to any efforts to improve the Negro's picturization in moving pictures. Their fear seems to be based upon a belief that they will not be given work in the films. Such a fear is utterly without foundation. Some of the chief protestants against any change in the Negro's status in the films are skilled and experienced actors and actresses. Success of the efforts of the NAACP and the movie-going public can and should result in better, more frequent and better-paid roles for these actors and actresses and others who enter not only the acting but the technical phases of picture making.

ISSUE BIGGER 3-2-46

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"The NAACP has not hesitated to 'interfere' with lynching, disfranchisement, unequal educational opportunities and job discrimination. All of these evils are aided in part by Hollywood stereotypes. The struggle, therefore, to improve the treatment of Negroes in the medium which reaches more human eyes and emotions than any yet devised by man, is part and parcel of that struggle for improvement of the Negroe's lot. And the NAACP will not be deterred by the attacks of those who have a vested interest in the status quo. It welcomes, however, advice and guidance from all those whether in or outside of the making of motion pictures."

White on Coast to Form NAACP

Afro-American Baltimore Md

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Houston Branch Submits $1,785 to Texas NAACP

Pittsburg Courier Pa. Sat 2-23-46

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AMONG HELPERS

According to Mr. Smith, checks have been received in his office from the following branches since the last report: Houston, $1,785; Victoria, $27.50; Marshall, $15; Tyler, $12; Bonham, $19.75; Sherman, $10, Abilene, $35.60, and Midland, 25.

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National Guard Bias

Discriminatory practices of the National Guard also were brought to the attention of the committee. The NAACP said the year of training proposed under the bill was designed to serve as a feeder for the National Guard as well as the Army and Navy.

Only five states (Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio) and the District of Columbia even admit Negroes to the Guard, and these states restrict them to small segregated units. This is particularly important, the NAACP continued, since the War Department has announced plans to enlarge this outfit to 622,500, three times the normal peacetime strength.

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Afro-American Baltimore

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Their platform as set up last week includes:

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2. Asking the National, State and local governments to take immediate steps to alleviate the housing shortage which not only lowers people's morale, but is the underlying cause of increasing juvenile delinquency and broken homes.

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The Tribune Los Angeles, Calif.

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TO FIGHT DISCRIMINATION

Baltimore Afro-American 8-24-46

38f 1946

Race Discrimination Claimed by NAACP

MOBILE, ALA., Jan. 9—(AP)—A representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People declared today in a telegram to President Truman that there was a "well-organized effort to drive Negro seamen from ships in several Southern ports."

The telegram, sent by J. L. Leflore, executive secretary of the Mobile branch of the NAACP, asked for investigations by "proper Federal agencies" of the circumstances surrounding a walkout by 20 crew members of the SS Frank H. Dodd, Liberty freighter, here in protest against sailing with a Negro steward.

The Dodd, loaded with UNRRA foodstuffs for Greece, has been tied up in port five days because of the walkout.

Ella J. Baker Resigns NAACP

NEW YORK—Miss Ella J. Baker, for several years, Director of Branches of the NAACP, tendered her resignation to take effect as of July 1. Her resignation has been accepted by the Association's administration. The reason for Miss Baker's resignation has not been stated and officers of the Association could not be reached before press time.

Miss Baker came to the NAACP before the war and made a fine record as Field Secretary before becoming Director of Branches in which office she was very effective. No successor has as yet been named.

Negro Group To Begin To Support Its 'Friends'

CINCINNATI, June 29 — (AP) — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People plans "a program in support of our political friends."

Its board of directors last night recommended to the annual NAACP convention the appointment of a six-member committee—three to be named by the board and three by the convention, "to formulate a policy of political action."

The director's report said the NAACP always has confined itself "to opposing political enemies" but now should "establish a program in support of our political friends."

The secretary also announced that the association would work with the movie industry "to bring about a true picture of the race."

VA. CIVIC GROUP PAYS $500 LIFE MEMBERSHIP

NEW YORK—The Roanoke, Va. branch of the NAACP recently presented $500 to the national office through its chairman, Miss Justeria Spencer, thus becoming the first branch office to take out a life membership.

NAACP Elects LaGuardia To Board; Reaches Membership Of 500,000

NEW YORK—Fiorella H. LaGuardia, dynamic ex-mayor of New York City, was elected to the board of directors of the N.A.A.C.P. at its annual meeting last Monday.

Two other new members were also named to the 16-man board. Norman O. Houston, president of the Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Co., Los Angeles; and Ike Small, Des Moines, Ia., businessman and president of the Iowa State Conference of N.A.A.C.P. branches.

In his annual report, Walter White, executive secretary, declared that the colored peoples of the world, who constitute two-thirds of the earth's population, "are determined once and for all time to end white exploitation and imperialism."

Largest Membership

"The N.A.A.C.P. faces a new year with undimmed determination," he said. "Its membership has reached an all-time high of both Negro and white members totalling 500,000. Its branches, youth councils and college chapters now total 1129—more than twice the number in 1943. Significant victories were won in 1945 against housing segregation, trade union discrimination and legal injustices. In 1946 the work of the N.A.A.C.P. Veterans' Bureau, established on January 1, 1945, will be greatly expanded to meet the needs of veterans, particularly Negro veterans, who are facing in many instances unbelievable discrimination in finding jobs and places to live."

Announcing the addition to the staff of a lawyer, a former serviceman, White said that his "duties will be the handling of courts martial and blue discharge certificate cases of Negro veterans which are inordinately disproportionate because of race prejudice. We shall continue a vigorous legislative campaign both in the national Congress and State Legislatures for needed legislation dealing with employment, voting, racial discrimination, segregation in armed services, the poll tax, lynching, housing and fair employment practice. An expanded and more specific program of activity against misrepresentation of the Negro in moving pictures, radio, newsreels, stage, fiction and newspapers will be put into effect."

The N.A.A.C.P., White added, will work also on international phases of the race question because the American situation "is part and parcel of the problems of other colored peoples in the West Indies, South America, Africa, the Pacific and Asia."

Equality in Education

A fight during 1946 for equality of educational facilities and expenditures between Negro and white students in the southern states where segregation is required by law, was pledged by Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel, reporting for the Legal department. The report forecast that the coming year will see a large number of cases filled in states below the Mason-Dixon line to compel equality in local school systems.

In voting cases the report pledged continued vigilance against efforts of election officials in the southern states to enforce the "white primary," outlawed in the famous 1944 "Texas White Primary" case decision, brought to the U. S. Supreme Court by the N.A.A.C.P. Discriminatory registration practices and the poll tax were attacked in the report. Cases involving these principles are already filed and others are now ready for filing in a number of southern states.

Charters were granted during the past year to 170 new branches of the association, located in 31 states and the Territory of Hawaii. The greatest expansion was in Texas, where 42 new chapters were chartered, according to the report of Ella J. Baker, director of branches. The N.A.A.C.P. has branches in all states except Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, North Dakota, and Montana, she said.

Membership in the Youth department increased by one-third during 1945, said Mrs. Ruby Hurley, secretary for youth work.

Gross income for the year was $442,000, of which approximately $403,000 came in one form or another from the rank and file membership. This total includes $65,000 sent in by men and women, white and colored, in the armed services.

The Crisis magazine, official monthly of the N.A.A.C.P., reported an average circulation during 1945 of 59,000 copies monthly. Its gross income was $79,992, according to Roy Wilkins, editor.

Board members re-elected include: Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, Berkeley, Calif.; S. Ralph Harlow, Northampton, Mass.; Mrs. Grace B. Fenderson, Newark, N. J.; Carl Murphy, Baltimore, Md.; Judge William H. Hastie, Washington, D. C.; Dr. William Allan Neilson, Falls Village, Conn.; and Miss Marion Cuthbert, Judge Hubert T. Delaney, Lewis S. Gannett, John Hammond, Rev. James H. Robinson, Arthur B. Spingarn, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, all of New York.

White Pledges NAACP To Fight On 'Uncle Tom' Roles

(Reprinted from Last Week's Late Edition)

NEW YORK—The opposition of Negroes to the low opinion of Negroes to Hollywood Negro actors and actresses will not deter the NAACP from its fight against the spreading of harmful stereotypes of the Negro throughout the world" usual treatment of him through the motion picture, it was announced here last week by Walter White, NAACP secretary.

White who just returned to New York from the Pacific coast where he made preliminary arrangements for the setting up of a Hollywood Bureau of the NAACP, issued the following statement:

"There has been so much misunderstanding and misinformation, some of it deliberate, regarding the purposes of establishment of an information bureau in Hollywood by the NAACP that a statement of the bureau's functions appears to be necessary for public information.

Vicious Stereotypes

"The purpose and need of such a bureau should be readily apparent to any open-minded person. Ever since motion pictures were first begun to be made, the Negro has been pictured, with but few exceptions, as either a slavishly subservient menial or as a comic figure. The result has been not only the perpetuation but the spreading of these harmful stereotypes throughout the world. They have only heightened people of other countries and even in the United States are astounded and sometimes skeptical when told that there are intelligent Negro Americans.

"At no time has the NAACP taken the position that Negroes should never be shown as servants or comedians. When such characterization is a logical part of a story, particularly in relation to the period in which the story is laid, there can be no objection to intelligent and unbiased casting of Negroes in such roles. The NAACP's contention, however, is not that Negroes should be limited to these two stereotypes but that they should be pictured as normal human beings playing an integral and important role in the life of America and of the world.

"It is exceedingly unfortunate that the Negro actors and actresses as a whole have not been invited to participate in jobs for them and for the Negro interested in the future of what actions would have on bigotry in America, irrespective of what the suggestions made by actors and actresses that the Bureau should be of role to do so she was ay such roles. Another improve the status of ence.'

"The NAACP has not hesitated to "interfere" with lynching, disfranchisement, unequal educational opportunities and job discrimination. All of these evils are aided in part by Hollywood stereotypes. The struggle, therefore, to improve the treatment of Negroes in the medium which reaches more human eyes and emotions than any yet devised by man is part and parcel of that struggle for improvement of the Negro's lot. And the NAACP will not be deterred by the attacks of those who have a vested interest in the status quo. It welcomes, however, advice and guidance from all those whether in or outside of the making of motion pictures."

Walter White Opens Local NAACP Campaign With Stirring Address

(Reprinted from Last Week's Late Edition)

NORFOLK—If we don't blot out bigotry in America, then we won't be able to survive, Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, declared in an address recently to a capacity audience at St. John's AME Church, which opened the local NAACP chapter's 10,000 membership drive.

"Russia is gaining strength through democracy's hypocrisy," he said. "Today, Russia asks us to live and HOPE for justice when congressmen like Senator Taft have no regard for the Negro whatever."

Mr. White cited several graphic instances of America's propaganda, as well as the Japanese and Nazi variety. He observed that the only significant difference between that of America and the Fascists was in the manner of carrying out the principles.

Turning to our Congress, the speaker said, "It is necessary for Southerners that if he were, he'd

Charged recently by Southern congressmen with ruining the Democratic party, Mr. White explained that he assured the

do a better job of serving the people than they've done."

In a caustic denunciation of southern justice, the speaker stated that while our boys were fighting and dying to win the victory, the South as well as other sections of the country—was buying tanks, machine guns, and arming to the teeth for just such as flared at Columbia, Tenn. He declared that local governments planned to use the weapons, not only against the minority populace, but against organized labor as well. Sat. 4-20-46

Commenting further on the Columbia riot, Mr. White said: "We found that Negro businesses were left in shambles. The state militia plundered the concerns, taking money, watches, and jewelry."

It was not until the NAACP made clear that it was going the limit in prosecuting the case, explained the speaker, that Columbia authorities decided to take some steps.

TOO DRUNK TO WALK

"A total of 160 Negroes were arrested in the riot, and in the beginning of the incident, two whites were jailed," Mr. White said. "These two were imprisoned because they were too drunk to walk away with the mob which went to the jail to lynch the Stephensons." Fortunately, the speaker added, "Mrs. Stephenson and her son had been spirited away."

"We are pledged to carry out a four-point program in this case, free any Negro without blame; put forth every effort to punish all of the guilty, even to the Governor's office; secure compensation for injuries and damages; and publicize the incident in America and abroad.

URGED TO VOTE

Discussing the franchise, he "urged that everyone register and vote," and pointed out the need for veterans to register and appear at the polls.

"When you take advantage of your political franchise," Mr. White declared, "you won't have so many Harry Byrds, Rankins, and Bilbos."

He stated that the Department of Justice has promised to penalize where it is found that citizens have been prevented from voting. Sat. 4-20-46

The militant leader mentioned the steps being taken by the NAACP in the Irene Morgan case, praising the brilliant work of Judge William H. Hastie and Thurgood Marshall of the NAACP national legal staff achieving veterans' rights; adult education; and in setting up a Hollywood bureau to change the doltish roles played by a few colored actors.

"The NAACP has 520,000 members now," Mr. White asserted, "and as a result we are treated with respect in Congress."

CAMPAIGN FOR 10,000

He said that Norfolk should, in its drive, strive to increase its membership by 10,000. He outlined how it could be done.

"By strengthening the NAACP, we won't have another Columbia." He added in concluding, "We are fighting not only for 13,000,000, but for the democracy for which we have been striving." Sat-6-20-46

The Rev. J. B. Henderson, pastor of Bank Street Baptist Church and president of the local chapter of NAACP, introduced Mr. White.

G. W. C. Brown, business manager of the Norfolk Division of Virginia State College, presided, and music was furnished by the institution's choir.

Vistor J. Ashe, candidate for the City Council in the June 11th election urged support of the NAACP.

As Whitewash

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has protested to President Truman and the Attorney General against the report by a Nashville Federal grand jury denying any evidence that civil rights had been violated during the racial disorders at Columbia, Tenn., last February.

In its message to Attorney General Tom C. Clark, the Association charged that the report "will be interpreted as a signal by State officials and the Klu Klux Klan throughout the South to terrorize Negro communities during the coming primary elections without fear of Federal interference."

Both the President and Attorney General were strongly urged to strengthen Federal machinery "to protect the lives and liberty of Negro citizens and members of other minorities."

More than 100 Negroes were arrested during the disorders. Two were fatally shot in the Columbia jail, assertedly attempting escape.

Twenty-six Negroes now face trial at Columbia on charges of attempt at murder or incitation to murder. Court proceedings were recessed Saturday pending decision on defense counsel's plea for abatement on grounds that Negroes have been systematically excluded from grand jury duty, resulting in prejudice. Defense counsel next intend to ask for a change of venue, asserting prejudice is against a fair trial in Maury County.

The N. A. A. C. P. Scores Again

Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, ever alert to the welfare of the Negro and other oppressed citizens, has repeatedly gone into the courts to establish legal rights of colored people. Twenty-three times, now, the Association has carried to the United States Supreme Court cases that affected the citizenship status of our people and has won twenty-one of these cases. This is a record unapproached by any similar organization in the history of American jurisprudence. 6-7-46

It was the N. A. A. C. P. that assailed the white democratic primary laws of Texas and after spending a score of years in litigation and some twenty-five thousand dollars in money, the Association won a complete victory in the U. S. Supreme Court two years ago. The decision outlawing the white primary was handed down by Justice Hugo Black of Alabama. That decision which outlawed the white primary in the south was the second emancipation for the Negro. The recent decision in the Primus King suit against the Georgia white primary was based on the Texas decision. Thus the Negroes who voted in the primary election in Fulton County Tuesday owe a debt of gratitude to the NAACP and the sponsors of the King case.

The most recent victory of the NAACP is the decision by the U. S. Supreme Court in the suit brought by Mrs. Irene Morgan of Baltimore, an interstate passenger on a bus, who was arrested and fined in Virginia because she refused to take a seat in the rear of the bus. The Supreme Court held that there shall not be segregation on a bus of passengers travelling from one state to another. This case was handled by the NAACP. Thus the Association struggles relentlessly to break down the barriers that stand between the Negro and freedom. Friday 6-7-46

NAACP Board OKs Political Action

Daily Worker New York City

Sat. 6-29-46

By Harry Raymond

CINCINNATI, June 28.—Breaking a long-standing tradition of negative hands-off policy in national, state and local elections, the National Association for Advancement of Colored People executive board today announced approval of a resolution to set up a six-member committee to map plans for the organization's active support of progressive candidates for public office.

The resolution is a compromise drawn up to meet demands of numerous political action resolutions introduced at the 37th NAACP conference in session here. It has the overwhelming support of 2,000 delegates at the conference and is due for top priority when the resolutions committee reports tomorrow.

The plan to broaden the battlefront of the nation's largest Negro organization of a half million members was announced by Walter White, NAACP secretary. Delegates have been making strong demands for a militant affirmative political policy since the conference got under way last Wednesday.

"Our position has been to oppose candidates who stand for disfranchisement of Negroes," declared Mr. White. "We oppose candidates and do not endorse them. There is a good deal of sentiment for affirmative political action and also a very wise understanding of the dangers of becoming political." 6-29-46

BOARD BACKS MOVE

The question was discussed in the executive board. It was the decision of the board to call for support of the resolution setting up the political committee. The committee is to be composed of three members of the board and three delegates elected from the floor of the convention.

Power to map political policy for the organization will be embodied in the committee.

Today's session concluded with the presentation of the 31st Spingarn medal, the NAACP's highest honor, to Thurgood Marshall, the organization's general counsel and attorney for the defense in the mass trial of the Columbia, Tenn., Negroes. Thursday 6-29-46

Marshall was cited for his uncompromising battles for civil liberties, culminating in brilliant victories in both the U.S. Supreme Court and lower courts. Today he shares the honor bestowed by the NAACP on Paul Robeson last year.

Presenting the award, Robert W. Kenney, attorney general of California, asserted Marshall was the man who made "the highest court in the land publicly change its mind." Saturday 6-29-46

"Every member of the bench and bar will pay tribute to Mr. Marshall," Kenney declared, "a spokesman not only for Negroes, but all minorities. In fact by advocating the highest spirit of Americanism he is spokesman for all Americans."

Discussing post-war policies of the United States Employment Service during the morning session, Edward Swan, of Detroit, declared: "With one stroke USES wiped its slate of wartime progress and committed pre-meditated murder on the principle of democratic hiring practice." Daily Worker

URGES LABOR-NEGRO UNITY

Swan told the delegates the fight against Jimcrow in employment must be carried on in alliance of Negroes with labor unions and civil rights groups in the communities.

"Labor has been a very effective ally in many communities and will play even a greater role as its organizational drives get under way in the South," Swan declared. "Work with labor on your problems with the employment service since they have just as big a stake in the right of all people to work as we have. They realize as do we that their program cannot be effective as long as the ranks of labor are divided because of color."

Clarence A. Mitchell, of Cincinnati, warned that minorities in the country now face a tragic employment crisis, with many firms returning to old discriminatory practices and submitting discriminatory orders to employment offices.

Mitchell charged that the National Housing Authority, while planning to give employment to 2,000,000 men by September has made no provision to insure full use of Negro carpenters, painters, plasterers, plumbers and electricians.

"We are now back to where we were at the beginning of the defense program when it was the custom in Durham, N. C., Ravenna, Ohio, and Pine Bluff, Ark., to employ laborers and refuse

A suit filed more than a year ago by 13 Tampa Negroes, who sought to regain offices in the National Association for Colored People, was dismissed yesterday by Circuit Judge Parks. The Negroes had claimed that the officestermination by the association's members were held "illegally" by 14 other Negroes.

Judge Parks ruled that the plaintiffs would have to show they had

NEGROES LOSE SUIT TO GAIN GROUP OFFICES

minimum wage, extension of price control.

More than 150 branches have set up local committees to work with veterans, it was reported by Jesse O. Dedmon, secretary for veterans' affairs, who began his work last January. In the first year the office has handled hundreds of large and small problems of veterans, has investigated fifteen army camps, and appeared before review boards in behalf of veterans. An amended pamphlet explaining the GI Bill of Rights has been distributed by the thousands throughout the country.

Pacific Coast

From the regional office in San Francisco, Calif., N. W. Griffin reported a full year of activity on housing, education and employment, in addition to organizing work among the branches of the NAACP from Seattle to San Diego. In Vallejo, Calif., a suit is being filed to compel admission of Negroes to the only permanent housing project left in that small city. Negroes were admitted to the temporary housing projects built to care for shipyard workers. Efforts of new white migrants from the southern states to set up segregated schools in a number of localities have been blocked, Griffin reported. The NAACP office organized and coordinated, in cooperation with the CIO, the state wide effort to have the California Legislature pass an FEPC bill. 1-10-46

170 New Branches

Charters were granted during the past year to 170 new branches of the association, located in 31 states and the Territory of Hawaii. The greatest expansion was in Texas, where 42 new chapters were chartered, according to the report of Ella J. Baker, director of branches. The NAACP has branches in all states except Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, North Dakota, and Montana, she said.

Membership in the Youth department increased by one-third during 1945, said Mrs. Ruby Hurley, secretary for youth work. The present youth membership is 22,180, with 5,485 of these being in college chapters.

The University of Indiana chapter, organized last February, is the largest in the country, with 555 members three-fourths of whom are white. Almost all-white chapters are located at Antioch college, Syracuse university and Skidmore college, she reported.

Knoxville, Tenn., had the largest youth chapter, 1,703, with Chattanooga, Tenn., next with 1,450, and Columbia, S. C., third with 942. Eighty-one new units were chartered during the year.

Gross Income $442,000

Gross income for the year was $442,000, of which approximately $403,000 came in one form or another from the rank and file membership. This total includes $65,000 sent in by men and women white and colored, in the armed services.

Equality in Education

A fight during 1946 for absolute equality of educational facilities and expenditures between Negro and white students in the southern states where segrgation is required by law, was pledged by Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel, reporting for the Legal department. The report forecast that the coming year will see a large number of cases filed in states below the Mason-Dixon line to compel equality in local school systems.

The report named the major issues of Negro rights fought by the legal army of the NAACP during the past year and outlined an energetic court campaign during 1946 on these issues. These issues affecting Negroes are the "Right to Vote," "Sergregation in Housing," "Segregation in Public Education" and "Discrimination in Employment." In addition, the NAACP ha handled and will continue to handle the legal aspects of a number of cases involving Negroes in the armed forces of the United States.

In repect to the "Right to Vote" cases, the report pledged continued vigilance against efforts of election officials in the southern states to enforce the ':white primary" outlawed in the famous 1944 "Texas White Primary" case decision, brought to the U. S. Supreme Court by the NAACP. Discriminatory registration practices and the poll tax were attacked in the report. Cases involving these principles are already filed and others are now ready for filing in a number of southern states.

Ever since its organization in 1910, the NAACP has campaigned against color discrimination in any form, but Leslie Perry, its legislative representative, maintains he reserves the right to give what information he chooses to certain New York dailies and not to the colored press. Boy, page Walter White!

Drive on Film Jimcrow

By GERTRUDE STOUGHTON

LOS ANGELES.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is planning to enter the fight to raise the status of Negro people in moving pictures. This was announced by Walter White, national president, who has just concluded conferences with writers, producers and moving picture actors in Hollywood.

"On my tours of the battle fronts," said White, "I have been confronted with a group of Negro soldiers and peoples of other darker races who are opposed to the stereotype roles played by Negroes.

"The purpose of our public relations bureau would be to present such material to writers and producers that Negro roles may accurately reflect the dignity and social contributions of our race."

The bureau would hold previews of pictures dealing directly or indirectly with Negroes, White said, with the hope that the audiences would pass on their reactions to producers and directors by letter.

"We feel the need to educate public opinion," White said, "and also to secure jobs for Negro writers, technicians and others in the film industry."

Attorney Thomas L. Griffith, local NAACP president, has assisted White in laying the foundations for the bureau.

"We have found the response good," Griffith said. "Specific plans will be announced from the New York office some time this spring."

Mixed reactions came from Negro actors and actresses in Hollywood.

Support came from Carlton Moss, producer of the **Negro Soldier**; from Leon Hardwick, secretary of the Interracial Film and Radio Guild, and from Lena Horne, who has herself turned down parts she felt to be humiliating.

Louise Beavers, noted screen star stated:

"This is the first appeal to actors themselves. We should have been called on before. It is not a matter of degrading the Negro race. I have seen many of our white friends play roles of different periods and classes. Whatever the NAACP does, it should recognize us as intelligent actors and actresses."

Said Clarence Muse, "I consider it an affrontery to the theatrical profession for laymen to lay out a plan without consulting actors."

A third group believed that White's plan would be useful and workable if the actors had a bigger voice in discussions concerning their work. In this group were Mrs. Carlotta Bass of the **California Eagle**, Leon Washington of the **Sentinel**,

LENA HORNE

and Rev. J. L. Caston.

and ready for filing. Hall attended the Friday meeting but had to return immediately to Tulsa.

It was decided during the Friday afternoon conference to launch a drive for funds over Oklahoma, and Miss Sipuel will be used at the drawing card for the principal meetings. It is the plan to have Miss Sipuel appear at mass meetings in Tulsa, Muskogee, Oklahoma City, Okmulgee, Ardmore, Enid, Wewoka, McAlester and any other places that may arrange for her to appear. Persons interested in holding meetings are requested to write direct to Editor Roscoe Dunjee, Box 1254, Oklahoma City, and plans will be laid to have Miss Sipuel appear in that town. The little town of Clinton sent $27.65 left Sunday for the fund this week.

STATE NAACP SUCCESSFUL IN FIGHT AGAINST DISCRIMINATION

1-25-46

Emporia, Kan. — Segregation against Negro students was lifted here in the College Cafeteria at one of the state schools after several months of work done by the State Organization of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The following communication was received this week by the president:

816 Congress
Emporia, Kansas
Jan. 21, 1946
Dr. A. Porter Davis
422 Minnesota
Kansas City, Kansas

Dear Sir:

Today the Negro students were admitted to the cafeteria without discrimination. We wish to thank you for making this possible.

We sincerely hope that the discrimination against Negroes in the student union will be abolished soon.

Again we thank you,
Mary Brown.

1-25-46

The segreation policy was revealed in the Plaindealer on October 19 in a detail article written by R. C. D. Tieuel, Jr., who made special investigations for this newspapers and turned the facts over to the State NAACP. Following several articles which appeared in the Plaindealer, the Emporia Gazette, one of the leading white daily newspapers of the west joined the Plaindealer in denouncing the segregation policy.

The fight conducted by the State NAACP against segregation in Kansas will continue, said Dr. Davis this week. The president said that the laws of the state provided first class citizenship for the 100,000 Negros now living in the state and that the State Organization would stay on the job.

Hall and Carter Start Sipuel Suit

In an executive session held Friday afternoon in the offices of the Black Dispatch, officers of the Oklahoma Conference of Braneches NAACP ear-marked $500.00 with which to launch the fight to enroll Ada Lois Sipuel in law classes at Oklahoma University. Mrs. Harriet Jacobson, representing the Oklahoma Federation of Colored Womens clubs, was present and contributed $100.

The NAACP selected Amos T. in Washington, where he is pre- for the women's federation. paring briefs in the Irene Morgan case, involving the jim crow Hall, Tulsa, as resident counsel to work in cooperation with the national legal staff. A telegram was read to the committee from Thurgood Marshall, of the national

Walter White

People, Politics And Places

Defender

More Retrospect

Dr. DuBOIS in the column across the page wrote in the Defender of Nov. 16 about two conventions he had attended in recent years. "Thirty-five years ago (it was 37 years past, in 1909) I attended in New York City," Dr. DuBois wrote, a convention which resulted in the NAACP "a momentous and epoch-making occasion, but no more so than the convention which I just attended in Columbia, S.C., of the Southern Negro Youth Congress." Dr. DuBois spoke of the courage it took to talk straight in New York City in 1909 and attempts to draw this parallel. "In 1946 it was a deed of rare courage for 1,000 young Negroes to look the ghost of John C. Calhoun straight in the face" and to demand the right to vote, abolition of the poll tax, enactment of legislation to guarantee the right to work, to fight for federal legislation against lynching and to guarantee full civil liberties, decent housing, health and educational facilities and the end of "white supremacy."

Chicago, Ill.

I would like to remind Dr. DuBois of a meeting even further South than Columbia, S. C., 26 years ago of which he wrote in "The Crisis" for July, 1920, "For the first time since Reconstruction a radical Negro organization whose aims were well known and clearly enunciated, has met openly in the center of the South and demanded without equivocation:

Sat. 11-30-46

"The right to vote,
"The federal suppression of lynching,
"Free compulsory common school training,
"The abolition of 'Jim Crow' cars,
"Decent conditions of labor and wage.

"The meeting in question was the 11th Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held in Atlanta, Ga., May 31-June 2, 1920."

Reign of Terror

AMERICA and particularly the South were in the throes of post-World War I race riots and lynchings, 109 of them having occurred in the year 1919 alone. The Ku Klux Klan was then rapidly being revived and a reign of terror was sweeping the South.

"With lynching and mob violence, poor schools, 'Jim Crow' methods of travel, unequal justice in courts and in things economic, with disfranchisement in many states, the colored people are called upon to bear their full share of responsibility and burdens of government," the NAACP unequivocally asserted.

"We demand such federal legislation as shall give the government at Washington adequate control of the investigation of and punishment for lynching.

"We denounce 'Jim Crow' laws as being illegal, unconstitutional and contrary to the spirit of true American democracy . . .

"We demand the enforcement of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States which guarantee to every citizen regardless of race, creed, color or previous condition of servitude, the full and free exercise of the ballot and the enjoyment of all rights inherent therein . . .

"It cannot be that leaders of the colored people can forever hold out empty hope to their people and perpetually have them accept promise instead of performance," were among the pronouncements made at Atlanta in 1920.

The position taken by the NAACP 26 years ago in Atlanta marked historic change in the attitude of both the Negro South and the white South in that Negroes dared demand in the heart of the Confederacy and the Ku Klux Klan their full rights without any vestige of compromise with segregation or expediency. No wonder Dr. DuBois in his editorial said to the white South, "We black folks demand the rights of men—no more, no less. Are you with us or against us? If you are with us, we are with you, willing to toil and strive in patience and bloody sweat for a real American democracy. But if you are against us, there is no compromise possible. It is fight and fight to the bitter end."

Equal Courage

YES, it did take in 1946 "rare courage" to speak out in South Carolina. But I submit that it took at least equal courage to speak out in 1920. And since that date the NAACP has not only passed resolutions but it has fought and crushed the Democratic white primary, reduced lynching through agitation for federal anti-lynching legislation, the offering of rewards, scores of investigations of lynchings at the risk of the lives of investigators, made notable protest in the fight for educational inequalities and in hundreds of legal cases including Columbia, Tenn., implemented the brave, bold words.

Vincent Sheean Becomes NAACP Life Member

Defender
Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK—Vincent Sheean, famous liberal newspaper columnist long friendly to the best interests of minority groups, has become a life member of NAACP.

Sheean's determination to support even more actively than before the work of NAACP grew, he reports, as he watched defense counsel for the 25 victims of Mink Slide violence at the recent dreary Lawrenceburg trials. It was there that he became fully aware of the scope and importance of NAACP work, the columnist says.

Sat. 11-16-46

Two Bostonians, members of the Boston NAACP branch executive committee, have also become life members. They are Joseph and Kivie Kaplan.

La Guardia Skycaps Contribute To NAACP

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK—J. Langston Williams, chief of Terminal personnel at La Guardia airport, Queens, N. Y., last week presented a check for $535.00 to James Egert Allen, president of the New York state conference of NAACP branches.

The sum was raised by the 103 skycaps at the Airport and represented a 100 per cent response to the association's current drive for 10,000 new members.

Sat. 11-30-46

Joe Boxes In Honolulu; Contributes To NAACP

Defender

Chicago, Ill.

HONOLULU — (ANP) —Heavyweight Champion Joe Louis, before leaving here to continue his current tour last week, gave exhibition bouts before 11,000 sport fans, and contributed $1,000 each to the local NAACP, and the Hawaiian veterans' organization.

In an interview Louis declared that he liked Hawaiian weather, New York was the best city in the U.S.A., and the Negro press was the greatest of all. The champion also toured hospitals, the YMCA, a school and recorded for MBC and NBC.

Sat. 11-23-46

GOP Official Hits Civic Group Policy

The Afro-American

WASHINGTON

The Republican National Committee sought the aid of the NAACP in forming its party policies but received no help, according to a recent letter to Leslie E. Perry, Washington NAACP official, from Val J. Washington, assistant chairman of the GOP Committee.

Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Washington further stated that when he sought the assistance of Walter White, he did not know that the NAACP had changed its policy from a non-partisan to partisan political organization.

"No later than October," Mr. Washington wrote, "Senator Wayne Morse was forced to answer Walter White, secretary of the NAACP, when he urged in his syndicated column that colored citizens should vote Democratic."

Could Not Contact Mr. White

The GOP official stated that he tried on four different occasions to contact Mr. White and received no response at any time from either his telephone calls or letters.

Sat. 12-28-46

"Your attack on the legislative program of the Republican party," he continued, "was therefore, not surprising to those of us who know the attitude of the officers of your association toward the Party."

"I do not feel it quite fair," Mr. Washington concluded, "that the GOP National Committee should let the NAACP officers continue to attack it without informing the general public of our attempt to co-operate with you."

184 New Branches Chartered

NAACP Scored Important Victories During Grim 1946

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier Sat. 1-25-47

Sat. 1-25-47

NEW YORK—Speaking at the annual meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Walter White, executive secretary, said "The year just ended has been one of the grimmest in the history of the NAACP . . . yet, there has been slowly generated among Negroes and men of good-will a burning core of resistance which has reflected itself in the unparalleled growth of the Association in every section of the country.

"The entire civilized world was shocked in 1946 by reports of the ultra-sadism of American lynching mobs who tortured and mutilated Negro men and even women. It listened, almost unbelieving, to reports of blow-torch killing and eye-gouging of Negro veterans freshly returned form a war to end torture and racial extermination.

Walter White

"But it must be encouraged, too, when it watches the flame of resistance fanned into full life as Negroes and their democracy-loving friends fight the Bilbos and Rankins . . . stand their ground at the registration booths . . . defy organizations like the Columbians . . . and sit it out in unsegregated housing projects in defiance of the howling mobs. The NAACP victory at Columbia, Tenn.; the historic victory over jim-crow seating in interstate bus travel; the unprecedented spectacle of 250 Negro veterans called out by the NAACP branches in Mississippi, standing in the courtroom at the Bilbo hearings, anxious to speak against the hate-filled champion of lynching; the white students jamming Austin, Texas, courtroom, shoulder to shoulder with Negroes, giving encouragement to the Association's lawyers in their suit to force the University of Texas to admit qualified Negro students; all of this is part of the flame."

POLITICAL SCENE

The NAACP secretary significantly focused attention on the political scene with specific reference to the far-reaching importance of the Association's Supreme Court victory in the Texas primaries issue, which gave the right to vote to Southern Negroes for the first time. Sat. 1-25-47

"The new Congress is viewed with hope," declared Mr. White, ". . . but Negroes will continue to view it with a large degree of skepticism. In seventeen Northern and border States with a combined electoral vote of 281, it should be remembered by both major parties, the Negro vote could swing the balance of power. With Negroes going to the polls in the South, their votes must now be considered a decisive factor in any election. The Republicans now in power have just two years in which to prove to Negroes that they should remain in power."

The following are some of the highlights of the Association's work in 1946:

One hundred eighty-four new branches, sixty-four new youth councils and college chapters were chartered. The Association also set up in the national office a department of public relations, educational department, and made provisions for a church secretary. The staff of the Washington Bureau was augmented by the employment of a labor secretary. The thirty-first award of the Spingarn Medal was made to Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the Association.

VIRGINIA CASE

Perhaps the most outstanding aspect of the Legal Department's work was the winning of the Irene Morgan versus Commonwealth of Virginia case which established the legal principle that State segregation laws do not apply to interstate passengers on interstate carriers. The Legal Department arranged for and directed the defense of some twenty-seven Negroes charged with crimes varying from attempted murder to illegal possession of weapons, as a result of the alleged riot in Columbia, Tenn. Twenty-three of the defendants were cleared on all charges through the Association's legal efforts.

In the field of education, the Legal Department handled four university cases involving the right of Negroes to enter graduate schools in those States where segregation is practiced and got provisions made for Negroes in the graduate schools. These cases were instituted in Texas, Oklahoma and two in Louisiana.

Some of the main features of the Association's work in 1946 included the formation of the National Committee for Justice in Columbia, Tenn.; setting up of the National Committee on Mob Violence, which included a visit to President Truman and the subsequent Civil Rights Committee which was appointed by the President. The secretary served on the committee to study the UAW-GM strike controversy, aided in the hearings before the Senate committee to determine the fitness of Gov. William H. Hastie to serve in that capacity in the Virgin Islands, and served on the Attorney General's panel on juvenile delinquency.

The Association prepared detailed information presented before the Senate committee concerning Senator Bilbo. It vigorously opposed the distorted facts as set forth in the Meader report concerning the activities of Negro troops in the European Army of Occupation. It sponsored the drafting of a new anti-lynching bill and a draft of a general bill for the protection of civil rights citizens. It posted a $10,000 reward in the matter of the quadruple Georgia lynchings.

LABOR DEPARTMENT

Efforts of the NAACP to prevent discrimination in the operation of the employment service after its return to the States were outlined in the first annual report of the NAACP's Labor Department.

Citing the return of pre-war discriminatory practices in industry, the report emphasizes the need for Federal and State FEPC legislation. Also on the legislative front the department states that there will be vigorous NAACP opposition to any "attempts in Congress to saddle on the American working people legislation designed to curb the effectiveness of trade unions." Sat. 1-25-47

WASHINGTON BUREAU

Leslie Perry, reporting for the Washington Bureau, said that during the year 1946, in addition to working for the passage of legislature such as FEPC, anti-lynching, and anti-poll tax bills, the NAACP gave increasing attention and support to measures of a non-racial character. The Cancer Control bill which would have appropriated $100,000,000 to combat that dread disease, the Atomic Energy Act which set up a civilian committee to develop and control atomic energy, and the continuation of effective price controls to keep down the cost of living were cited by Perry as some of the bills having no racial implications which the NAACP supported.

"Through the alertness of the NAACP," the report continued, "a non-discrimination amendment was introduced to the National School Lunch Act, approved by the President on June 4, 1946. The amendment was offered on the floor by Congressman Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D., N. Y.) at the request of the NAACP and assures that colored children in the South will participate equally in the free lunch program."

Mr. Perry said that the efforts of the NAACP in Congress has contributed to the defeat in 1946 of legislation in Congress to establish peacetime military conscription.

W. E. B. DuBois, director of special research, NAACP, reports that the main literary work of the department has been the writing and preparation of a manuscript of the book, "The World of Africa," which Viking Press will publish in January 1947. Dr DuBois and his staff edited and revised the Prefatory Volume of the Encyclopedia of the Negro.

VETERAN'S BUREAU

The NAACP's Veterans Bureau, in its first year of operation under the directorship of Jesse O. Dedmon, geared its program in such a way as to be of maximum service to minority veterans, and Negro veterans in particular. It concerned itself, first, with the rehabilitation of veterans; next, the hospital and medical service, and third, the policy of the Armed Forces with regard to improving the position and hastening the full integration of Negro manpower and woman-power in the regular establishments of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, in the reserves of the several services and in the National Guard. The Bureau has served as an information service for thousands of Negro veterans, publishing and distributing a Veteran's Handbook for the guidance of Negro veterans.

YOUTH GROUPS

Active units of Youth Councils, 267 (fifty-nine newly chartered); College Chapters, forty-seven (about eight are new).

Outstanding progress on white campuses in the North, e. g. Cornell University, University of Wisconsin and Columbia College chapters.

There are now youth groups in thirty-seven States and District of Columbia. Total membership is about 25,000.

Most active in fight for civil rights and against discrimination in restaurants, skating rinks, theaters and other public places, and particularly in the South, youth were active in registration and voting campaigns and against police brutality. Also worked for better educational opportunities for Negroes. Sat. 1-25-47

CRISIS MAGAZINE

The Crisis, official monthly magazine of the NAACP, reported a gross income of $63,114 for the year, with an average monthly circulation of 57,000 copies.

NAACP In Politics

The Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat 7-21-46

With considerable fanfare the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announces its political action program voted by the thirty-seventh annual conference last summer.

Upon examination the program does not seem to be as "tradition-shattering" as advertised.

As in the past the Association is not going to indorse either of the two big parties, in view of the fact that the membership consists of colored people who are members of both parties.

Rather the NAACP is going to confine itself, as in the past, to the policy of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies" of legislation which colored people favor to promote their progress.

It will simply limit itself to giving full information on the voting records of Senators and Representatives up for election or re-election, and will not rate candidates on a State level.

The National Board of the Association is to be commended for its decision to call upon every one of its 1,149 branches to conduct a registration and voting drive, for unless our people register and vote, all advice as to how and for whom to vote will go for naught.

The potential Negro vote is tremendous but the actual vote is something else.

Only when every citizen is qualified to vote and actually votes can we expect to bring the maximum of pressure to bear in favor of our friends and opposed to our enemies.

We think it would be unwise, however, for colored voters to be guided simply by the record of candidates on issues of importance to them as Negroes.

There are foreign and domestic policies of tremendous importance to be considered in the forthcoming election—policies which may as profoundly affect the future of our people as the poll tax, lynching or the permanent FEPC, and since these are largely party policies, it would be unwise to totally ignore party lines in casting ballots.

After all, the successful candidate is controlled and guided in large measure by his party caucus no matter what he has promised as an individual prior to election, because by himself even the most liberal legislator can do little except talk.

This has been demonstrated so frequently as to now be axiomatic, but within the party framework it is far more advantageous to colored people to have to deal with legislators who pledged themselves to favor the desired legislation than to deal with those who have not.

For this reason the new policy of the NAACP is a forward

Punish Anti-Negro Inciters, NAACP Asks

Daily Worker New York, N.Y. June 7-2-46

By Harry Raymond

CINCINNATI, July 1.—The closing session of the 37th conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday wired President Truman and U.S. Attorney General Tom Clark to punish those guilty of the anti-Negro terror in Columbia, Tenn.

More than 10,000 persons, Negroes and white, gathered in the open air at Nippert Stadium, were greeted by heavyweight champion Joe Louis and Mrs. Gladys Stephenson, of Columbia, Tenn.

Mrs. Stephenson, whom the Columbia lynch mob sought last February and who was saved by brave action of Columbia Negroes, called for support of the NAACP fight in Maury County Court for freedom of the 25 Negroes on trial there.

"We are grateful to the NAACP," declared Mrs. Stephenson, "things like this cannot be fought alone."

The wires to President Truman and U. S. Attorney General Tom Clark stated the federal government is responsible "for affirmative action to bring about prosecution of guilty state officials" in the Columbia case.

"Therefore," said the telegrams, "we urge you to take all necessary steps to insure prosecution of guilty parties in the Columbia incident and to protect Negroes throughout the South as well as the right to vote and other civil rights guaranteed by the United States constitution."

The air show of the veteran Negro 447th Aero Squadron, which opened the meeting, was led by Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr. There were six B-25 Mitchells and four P-47 Thunderbolts.

Joe Louis told the crowd, **"you all should be behind the NAACP 100 percent."**

Walter White, NAACP secretary told the vast audience:

"All members of the NAACP and all enlightened Negro voters, and whites as well, who want to see the democratic process preserved," White declared, "Must ignore party labels and vote for men and measures.

"We must use the yard-stick of votes and actions on such measures as Fair Employment Practice, price control, housing, the poll tax, and enlightened and anti-imperialist foreign policy."

The NAACP, White reported, now has a membership of 520,000, he set the membership goal to be reached at the time of the conference next year in Atlantic City at a million. June 7-2-46

White expressed the opinion that "certain highly disciplined political parties" are aiming "to capture" the far-flung NAACP branches.

In line with the new policy of "rating" candidates for public office, but not endorsing them, the NAACP leader stressed the organization remains "non-partisan, non-political."

White demanded that the Department of Justice act at once to assign agents to every polling booth in Mississippi, Georgia and Tennessee during the coming primary elections to enforce the right of Negroes to vote.

Vincent Sheean Defender Becomes NAACP Life Member

Chicago, Ill. Sat. 11-16-46

NEW YORK—Vincent Sheean, famous liberal newspaper columnist long friendly to the best interests of minority groups, has become a life member of NAACP.

Sheean's determination to support even more actively than before the work of NAACP grew, he reports, as he watched defense counsel for the 25 victims of Mink Slide violence at the recent dreary Lawrenceburg trials. It was there that he became fully aware of the scope and importance of NAACP work, the columnist says.

Two Bostonians, members of the Boston NAACP branch executive committee, have also become life members. They are Joseph and Kivie Kaplan.

NAACP Confab Rejects Political Action Role

The Chronicle Detroit, Michigan

By RUSS J. COWANS

CINCINNATI, O. — A proposal to wipe out the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People restriction against partisan support of political candidates was voted down just before the thirty-seventh annual NAACP conference came to a close here Sunday.

With delegates from Texas leading the fight for the proposal, the floor of Emery Auditorium was turned into a hot battle ground before the political activity resolution, as approved, was amended to "rate" candidates, instead of "endorsing" them. Sat. 7-6-46

No Action

During the past 34 years the NAACP's political activities have been confined to submitting records of office seekers.

Winding up its business Saturday, the conference endorsed by resolution President Truman's veto Saturday of the new OPA extension bill, and urged the Chief Executive to use his war powers to continue the present OPA act.

Other Resolutions

In other resolutions the NAACP:

Condemned "all Christian churches, and religious bodies, such as the YMCA, which practice Jim Crow policies."

Reaffirmed a stand against all segregation. Sat. 7-6-46

Endorsed CIO and AFL programs to organize workers in southern states.

Condemned President Truman's "hastily ill-advised pronouncement" to draft persons who strike against the government.

Condemned the National Association of Manufacturers' program on employment legislation.

Condemned "political attempts to thwart Negro voters."

Praised the denouncement of the Ku Klux Klan by Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia.

Condemned methods of Tennessee state police, militia and "certain officials" in surpressing a race riot last February at Columbia, Tenn.

Called upon the UN to "protest the impudent demand of the Union of South Africa for annexation of Southwest Africa, by a country which of all nations in the world has proven itself shamelessly incompetent to treat darker peoples decently or even with elementary justice." Irene

Hit Gillem Report

Struck at the Gillem Report "as weak and fails to correct the basic evil of segregation" in the armed forces. Detroit Times

Condemned segregation in the Veterans' Administration, and urged "Congress to amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act to wipe out discrimination.

The conference stands for Fair Employment Practice legislation.

Closing Meeting

More than 6,000 persons braved the scorching sun at Nippert Stadium, Sunday afternoon for the closing mass meeting. 6-7-46

Highlights of the afternoon were the air show by the 477th Air Group of Lockbourne air base; a brief speech by Heavyweight Champion Joe Louis; remarks from Gladys Stevenson, first victim of the Columbia, Tenn., riot; and the presentation of Col. B. O. Davis Jr.

Max Lerner, political editor of PM, hit sharply at the U.S. spending of several hundred million dollars for the destructive atom bomb experiment when it could well have been used to control the atom bomb and to make democracy work at home. Sat

Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, made a vital statement on OPA. He also urged that all voters who want democracy preserved ignore party labels and vote for men and measures.

Gloster B. Current, executive secretary of the Detroit NAACP, made the appeal for funds to aid the Columbia, Tenn., riot victims. $2,500 was collected.

Spingarn Medal

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP, was awarded the Spingarn Medal Friday night, the award being made by Robert W. Kenny, attorney general of California, who in praising Marshall, said, "Any success in defeating discrimination is important. A success which outlaws some general brand of discrimination is a victory in the fight for equality under the law. The victory to which Mr. Thurgood Marshall lent his hand will for decades to come be a landmark in the fight to make the Fourteenth Amendment part of our way of life."

In accepting the award, Marshall said, "In accepting this medal with sincere appreciation, I wish to make it clear that it is accepted with the understanding that it is an award coming to one person in recognition of the work of a large group of lawyers who have always worked together in a spirit of whole-hearted cooperation and without any hope of reward other than that of seeing a job done."

Vote An Aid

After urging patience, coupled with "unrelenting, energetic drive" against discrimination, Kenny emphasized that political equality and the exercise of the right to vote will aid Negroes and other minorities in winning economic and social justice.

Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers (CIO), was speaker. As a re- [illegible] Swan pointed out that with [illegible] fault of the program, Swan said, that shortly after Congress returning the employment service was fast began accept- ment service to the states on Dec. 30, the Negro would undoubtedly it had been under previous state with discriminatory committed pre- be faced with all of the discrimi- control. it committed pre- be faced with all of the discrimi- ger on the principal natory practices which were a hiring practice. It part of the service prior to the employment service practice dur- heory that a federal ing the transition period from rvice was obligated He urged that the branches federal to state control in order orkers without re- fight in their communities to main- that they might shape the policies reed or color, and tain some of the better policies and structure of their agency in tablished the right under WMC. The fact that USES their various states. er to discriminate public relation program had de- Horace R. Cayton, Chicago so- ne fear of censure," generated into a program of "good ciologist and author of "Black Me- er Ahead employer relations" was de-

Warns Of Intolerance

After pointing out that restrictive covenants, agreements which discriminatory job orders from erect barriers against the sale or employers and making discrimina- Danger Al

tropolis," leveled his verbal barbs at the discrimination against returned Negro veterans, as the speaker on "Race Tensions and How to Combat Them" Wednesday. Chronicle

"The American Negro soldiers who fought for democracy abroad are greatly disillusioned to find on their return that we do not have real democracy at home.

"They were accepted as fellow humans by the French, Belgians, English and Italians—but are discriminated against in seeking jobs and housing when they return to America—and they are justly dissatisfied." 9-6-46

Vincent Malveaux, New York, told the delegates that he visited 21 cities to learn what is happening to returning Negro veterans and found "a few voices raised in his behalf" and most community programs of a design which do not afford him any opportunity for adjustment. Chronicle

Joseph Kluchesky, former Milwaukee police chief, urged improved handling of racial conflicts. He said that "recent so-called race riots...revealed that official discrimination against a partisan group involved in the "riots" added fuel to the fire and made matters worse. 9-6-46

"A properly instructed and trained police personnel can often prevent violent outbreaks between groups. Such training should begin with the recruit police officer." 9-6-46

Cleveland Paper Scores White for Entering Politics

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 11-23-46

CLEVELAND — In a recent editorial, the Cleveland Call and Post charged that Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, "seems to be overstepping the bounds of the duties of his office by his political activities during the past months."

The editorial cited the accusation of Sen. Wayne Morse (Rep., Ore.) and others that Mr. White was using his civic office "as the source of gathering material for a syndicated column in the white press, for which he gets paid personally."

In addition, Mr. White is said to be accused of "committing the NAACP to political action without any authority from the board or the hundreds of thousands of members who constitute the branch organizations of the NAACP."

Previous Record So Good

Commenting on the charges, the weekly said in part:

"We have tried hard not to think that Mr. White is 'Bailing for Eif,' and playing selfish politics, since he has been an ardent defender of Negro rights for such a long time, and has been represented as a man who could not be bought or bribed.

"Still we cannot help but wonder why Walter White, as the executive secretary of the NAACP, a non-political and non-partisan organization, thinks he can get away with the cheap trickery he is now trying to play.

Authority Questioned

"By what authority does Walter White engage in partisan politics? We want to know at what session of the national board of the NAACP, was he authorized to meet in Chicago and commit the organization he works for, to the organization of a third party. . . .

"Walter White is not the NAACP despite the fine work he has done for this body over the years.

"The success the organization has attained so far, has been because its politics and officials have been strictly non-partisan. To engage upon any other course now would be taking a step backward.

A Great Future Possible

"The NAACP through the years has stood as a bulwark against this. Its growth in membership, influence and public respect causes it to stand out today as the most virile organization we have . . .

"There is a great future of the NAACP and Walter White, provided each maintains a course of sanity."

BEHIND THE SCENES

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 6-29-46

WITH RALPH MATTHEWS

Don't be surprised if some unscheduled fireworks develop when the NAACP gathers in Cincinnati revolving around the recent appointment of Clarence Mitchell of Baltimore as labor secretary of the organization. Friends of Gene Davidson, Washington attorney are urging him to demand an open floor probe to determine how much of the association's new economic program was adopted from the prospectus which he submitted to Walter White last March.

Ralph Matthews

Gene, a former field operative with the FEPC, is credited with helping to draft Executive Order 8802 and doing most of the spade work for the March on Washington Movement which made that order possible.

Back in 1945, fearful that FEPC would be wiped out Gene drew up a plan which he called the National Association for Fair Employment (NAFE) which he proposed to establish as a double-barrelled pressure organization first to work for permanent legislation and second to serve as a watch dog if and when the permanent law was enacted.

But the main duty of NAFE was to serve as an anti-discrimination weapon to help preserve the gains of FEPC if no law was forthcoming. It was Gene's idea that even without legislation a great deal of good could be done through education and persuasion by a privately financed organization. 6-29-46

Convinced that any effort to set up NAFE on a national scale with local and regional offices would consume more time and money than was immediately available he redrew the plan geared to the framework of the NAACP and submitted the project to the NAACP offering his services and experience gratis.

All of his efforts to get a conference or a reply from Walter White were fruitless from March up to now when he suddenly received notice that his former co-worker Mitchell had been named as labor secretary and that the NAACP would project itself into economic problems along with its established policy of fighting for civil and political rights.

NAACP Not in Politics

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

When the proposal was made, before its 37th annual convention in Cincinnati last summer, that the NAACP abandon its non-partisan policy and engage more actively in politics, the AFRO expressed the fear that the organization was going off the deep end.

When the six-man committee appointed to study "dangers inherent in political action of such nature," made its report last month, it recommended specifically that "the association go on record as not endorsing any political party or any individual because of party connections or affiliation."

Acceptance of this recommendation, along with five others, embracing local as well as national politics, now makes the association's position unmistakably clear.

The NAACP is NOT in politics. This is as it should be. We hope that it will never change its mind. Sat. 10-12-46

NAACP Bureau To Advise On Negro Film Portrayals

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK—In an effort to win fairer and more accurate treatment of Negroes in films, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last week announced plans for the establishment of a Hollywood Bureau which will serve in an advisory capacity to film producers. Sat. 12-7-46

The point of the new office is to abolish the "stage Negro" of gin drinking, bowing and scraping character, through cooperation with producers before filming of pictures begins. The NAACP will cite film-makers who respond favorably, in issues of the organization's monthly bulletin.

The idea of eliminating stereotypes from the films is not entirely foreign to Hollywood producers. Some years ago, Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, stated, certain movie magnates offered to support such a bureau on the West Coast. The offer was made to White while he was in California with Wendell L. Willkie, then director of 20th Century Fox.

White rejected the offer at the time because he felt that "who pays the piper calls the tune." Now the organization is able to maintain an office on its own resources, and plans are moving forward.

Motivating factor for the move is the increasing importance of films as a propaganda and information spreading medium, both in the U. S. and abroad, White said. Although the NAACP has had the project under consideration for a long time, announcement was withheld until it was "ready to jump off," he concluded.

BIDS NEGROES SEEK COMPLETE EQUALITY

The Times New York, N. Y.

Judge Delany Tells Youth Group They Must Stop 'Apologizing for Being Alive'

Fri. 11-22-46

WARNING TO REPUBLICANS

Conference Is Urged to Ignore Pleas of Party in 1948 Based on 'Good-Old-Days' Reaction

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 21—Justice Hubert Delany of the New York City Court of Domestic Relations told the annual youth conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People tonight that Negroes must seek "unadulterated equality in every field," and "stop apologizing for being alive."

"Negroes must learn to say "I want a job, I want a decent place in which to live, and I want to live like a free human being," he continued. It is no longer possible, Judge Delaney went on, for the middle-of-the-road interracial philosopher to hide the truth from the minds of intelligent white folks."

The Negr oin the North and the white man in the South must learn that they will not get their share of good life until the Southern Negro gets his, said the judge.

"Negroes now have the task of warning the Republicans who seek their support for 1948 that they do not have a mandate to go back to the 'good old days' of social and economic reaction," he added.

Tennessee "Violence" Discussed

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the association, whose arrest on the highway between Columbia and Nashville, Tenn., Monday night brought charges of intimidation by officers employed to enforce the law, said that he feared "violence momentarily" when eight men, "including a deputy sheriff, a constable and two highway patrolmen" stopped his car three times on charges ranging from transporting liquor to driving while drunk.

The rise of anti-Semitism in America was called a danger to Negroes by Madison Jones, former director of the youth work in the association. He said that veterans had already found that he "who does not like Jew down in his heart does not like Negroes either."

"We see that we did not accomplish much through our sacrifices in this war," Mr. Jones continued. "The roots of the brutality and murder against Negroes in the South are linked with the problems of India, China and the dispossessed whites of the South."

For Ending "Jim Crow" System

Railroads which plan to build a new union station here, should eliminate "Jim Crow" facilities, Daniel E. Byrd, local secretary of the association, said this morning. He said that "filthy" accommodations for negroes ought to shave every decent white person who travels.

There is some apprehension among negroes about the application of "Jim Crow" laws at the coming convention of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare which meets here Nov. 28-30, and at which time the Thomas Jeffer-

orientation passages derogatory to minority groups, to abolish "quota system," and to improve student and teacher attitudes toward race problems. Immediate attention was to be given to interracial Sydenham Hospital's program need for funds. 12-28-46

Officers elected at the meeting will work were Albert Anderson, president; Herbert H. Heywood, vice presi-

dent; W. Burt Turner, secretary; Nancy Parrott, corresponding secretary, and Sumner Matison, treasurer.

Start NAACP Chapter On Columbia Campus

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK—A newly chartered Sat. 12-28-46

The Columbia chapter will work to eliminate textbooks containing

dents in attendance set its membership goal at 1,000. Dr. Benedict, noted anthropologist faculty adviser of the group, Mrs. Ruby Hurley, NAACP Youth secretary, spoke.

on Award will be presented by Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia, by Clark Foreman, Walter White and others. Meetings will be held in the Municipal Auditorium.

While there is no organizational connection between the N.A.A.C.P. and the Southern Conference, negroes here look upon both groups as parts of the social reform move-

NEW YORK—A newly chartered NAACP Youth chapter at Colum-

38f 1946

NAACP and Politics

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) is now in politics. Sat. 7-13-46

It will now name its political friends as well as its enemies. Delegates representing 1001 branches and 530,000 members, meeting in Cincinnati, endorsed a plan which would "provide a rating of candidates for national, State and local office," and a committee of six was named to study "dangers inherent in political action of such nature."

For many years, this organization has been urged to take such a step but was forbidden by its constitution. We'd like to see it stick to its original objective of seeking redress in the courts in matters involving segregation and jim crow and let politics alone.

In all of these years that the NAACP has stayed out of politics, it has enjoyed a spotless reputation because there have been none who could point an accusing finger at the organization or any of its national officers.

But, in politics, things are different.

While we do not believe that any official of this organization would attempt to throw its political weight around for personal gain, there are politicians who would not be above circulating unsavory reports of having been "approached" by this or that official for a contribution "or else."

The fact that such statements would be deliberate lies would not matter if they could be given widespread circulation. The denials would never catch up with them.

There is also the possibility that, should the NAACP decide to hew to any party line in national elections, it might alienate a part of its membership who, for reasons best known to themselves, owed allegiance to the opposition. It would be difficult for them to reconcile their membership in the organization. It is conceivable that some might repudiate it in order to save their political skins.

Until such time as a mistake or a slip is made, it is reasonable to assume that the NAACP might play the political game up to the hilt. But when that time comes—and come it must—it will go the way of the old Literary Digest which had the misfortune to miscall a national election.

The NAACP has more money and more members today than it has ever had before. During the war years, it received thousands of dollars from soldiers overseas. War workers, with bulging pockets, also contributed liberally.

But there must come an end to all this and the task of fund-raising will become more arduous. The politicians know this, make no mistake about it.

Taking the long-range view, it is our thinking that there is much more to be lost than to be gained by such a move.

Conference Highlights

matter. Baltimore, Md.

By OLLIE STEWART

The Afro-American

CINCINNATI — Of the eight subjects dealt with in the many resolutions presented to the 750 voting delegates representing some 700-odd NAACP branches, only one brought forth what might be termed "fireworks," subdued fireworks, at that.

While absolutely noteworthy in their aims, the resolutions on labor and employment, housing, veterans, racial and religious tensions, segregation and the OPA, education and branch and national procedure made dull listening action, however, represented a change. At least it represented a change until it was presented to the voting body Saturday morning with the blessings of the board and the resolutions committee.

It was changed before adoption — with minor fireworks enlivening the proceedings.

Until voted down, the resolution had the NAACP committed to a political policy of "endorsing" certain candidates. After the change, it left (and leaves) the association committed to "rating and publicizing" candidates who attract attention by virtue of the job they seek.

Avoidance Held Impossible

Judge Joseph H. Rainey of Philadelphia is the man who earlier in the week suggested that the time had come for the NAACP to "support its friends and defeat its enemies."

Declaring that the association's fight for economic progress, of necessity, must be bound up at one time or the other with political advancement, Judge Rainey declared:

"You can't possibly sidestep politics if you hope to win an economic battle.

"The two are too closely tied up with each other. A candidate with reactionary views on a housing or employment question should certainly be defeated. He is our enemy — and we should fight him at the polls or anywhere else."

To Determine Future Action

However, Raymond Tolliver, New Rochelle Democratic committeeman, opposed entering politics to the point of endorsing candidates.

He suggested that the association should gather information and distribute it, then rate candidates without endorsing any.

Now, there is a committee, Judge Rainey, Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson of Baltimore, and David Grant of St. Louis, for the association, who will meet with three members of the board and reach a final decision by September as to just what political action the NAACP really will take.

Hotels Amenable

No trouble has been encountered from the management at the Netherland Plaza and the Gibson Hotels by the delegates staying there.

Walter White had some guests for dinner Friday night at the Netherland Plaza and avowed later that the waiter was perfect in giving service.

What's more, he added, the waiter offered the information that he was from Texas and stated that he considered it one of the great honors of his life to wait upon the party.

Each session has had a considerable number of white persons sprinkled through the audience and sitting on the platform. Four or five white newsmen have been in constant attendance.

Part of General Pattern

That is to say, they all resolved to do the things that the conference as a whole had been concerned with all week; namely, get rid of discrimination in every phase of American life.

They were the kind of resolutions made nearly year . . . fight for fair employment practices . . . better houses, schools, hospitals . . . no segregation on public carriers like trains, etc. . . . give the returning veteran a break . . . that sort of thing. Sat. 7-6-46

Endorsement Voided

The main resolution on political

Mobilize Membership In Death Struggle Against Inflation

By DETON J. BROOKS JR.
(National Editor)

CINCINNATI—A boycott by Negroes against consumer goods until Congress acts to establish price control, was urged by Walter White, executive secretary National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at a mammoth mass meeting in Nippert Stadium closing the association's 37th annual conference here Sunday.

Speaking before an audience of six thousand people White declared that failure of Congress to pass effective price legislation, "presages an unprecedented emergency in communities throughout the nation, especially in communities inhabited predominantly by Negroes." Sat. 7-6-46

White urged, "that the American people, particularly those in low income brackets refrain from buying anything except the barest necessities of life until Congress acts."

"Only in this way can immediate widespread inflation of prices be temporarily stayed," he said.

The NAACP executive laid down a seven point program which the national office is requesting local branches put into effect immediately in an endeavor to stem an inflationary tide and to relieve possible suffering among the nation's largest minority.

This program is as follows:

(1) Branches should immediately call together community leaders, business men, realty operators, bank officials as well as social, civic, church and labor leaders to formulate a local program to prevent or forestall as much as possible increases in local communities through action programs involving the total community.

(2) Branches should set up emergency consumer committees composed of the leading citizens in the community representing a broad section of business, professional and labor leadership.

(3) The Emergency Consumer Committees should seek to forestall evictions and exorbitant rent increases. These committees should police carefully food retailers in Negro communities to prevent as much as possible disproportionate prices to those of the total community.

(4) The Emergency Consumer committees should appeal to landlords in Negro communities to not take advantage of the present emergency. Tenants must be advised of their legal rights in every community. To this end NAACP legal redress committees must be instructed to give as much public information and legal aid as is possible in each local situation. Utilize all state and local legislation now in existence to effect moratoriums on rent increases and evictions until Congress acts. Local and state authorities must be appealed to at once by each branch asking that they take emergency action to hold the line on rents and food prices until Congressional action is taken.

(5) Call mass meetings immediately to flood congressmen and senators with telegrams and communications demanding that Congress immediately pass a joint resolution extending OPA, at least until June 30, 1947.

(6) A cowardly Congress whipped to its knees by the most fantastically financed lobby ever seen in Washington must be made to understand that Senators and Congressmen will be held personally responsible for any failure to continue price control. The Defender

(7) NAACP branches must expose every instance of unfair advantage taken of citizens in Negro communities. The branches must become aggressively responsive to this challenging situation in order to prevent riots and other racial conflicts which could easily result in chaotic local situations. Chicago, Ill

In conversation with the Defender prior to his speech White pointed out the NAACP views the present price crisis as one of the most dangerous problems the Negro people have faced since cessation of hostilities. Sat. 7-6-46

This same Congress he said, which has refused to pass adequate price control until production catches up with the needs of the people has also refused to enact adequate housing legislation —even for veterans."

"Thus Negroes whose ghetto communities are bursting at the seams are at the absolute mercy of conscienceless landlords if some type of local controls are not forced upon them."

"This is one of the times that Negroes must join hands with labor and all other groups whose salaries cannot keep pace with rising prices. It is necessary that all differences between these groups be absolved for the common good and they work closely together," he concluded.

During the NAACP convention in session here from the message to the President, which was in session until the present measure was extended. "To do otherwise," to New York to personally direct the message read, "would mean widespread suffering particularly among lower income groups for which Americans have no other alternative than to hold the Congress responsible."

Immediately following the big mass demonstration in Nippert stadium where six thousand people sat in a sweltering sun to view the concluding NAACP program in session had passed a resolution to extend the OPA.

When news reached the floor of the convention last Friday that President Truman had vetoed the bill, pandemonium broke loose. Majority leaders of both houses, including Senate Majority leader Alben W. Barkley and House Majority leader John McCormick, urged the President to sign the measure.

Wednesday through Sunday delegates showed intense interest and concern over the fate of OPA.

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His veto action and urged that President "use every effort (his) high position to keep Congress in session until it passed joint resolution to extend the ent OPA."

In messages to Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley House

the absence of immediate price control hailed President Truman's veto as a victory for the people.

The voice of the little man has entered the battle against Congress to save OPA and is roaring in unprecedented thunderous tones reports from Washington show. The White House reported a telegraphic bombardment in the ratio of better than 25 to one in favor of the veto. And from Western Union comes the statement that Congressmen are receiving a barrage of messages.

During the present crisis Paul Porter, OPA administrator, requests that the public show restraint but predicted that lapse of price control will be of short duration.

Responsibility for the present crisis is being laid squarely at the door of Southern Bourbons and reactionary Northern Republicans. In the past week conduct of Senator "Pappy" O'Daniels (D., Tex.) in indulging in an eight hour talkathon against OPA is indicative of the bitterness of this group.

While the gathering storm of public opinion is bitterly against Congress, Alben Barkley, Senate majority leader, against whose advice President Truman vetoed the toothless measure, would still give no hope as to what the Senate would do.

Moves to Aid Our Friends

Negative Program of Fighting Foes Rapped

RAINEY IN FIGHT

31st Spingarn Medal Goes to Marshall

By OLLIE STEWART
AFRO Staff Correspondent

CINCINNATI.—A positive program of giving active support to friends, rather than the past negative policy of merely opposing political enemies was outlined to delegates attending the 37th annual convention of the NAACP here last week.

Atlantic City was chosen for the 1947 session.

The program, contained in the annual report by the organization's board of directors, calls for the establishment of a six-man committee for formulation of "a policy of political action."

The action of the board was believed to have been a concession to the demand of numerous NAACP branches for a change of policy, permitting these branches to endorse and work for the election of candidates believed to be sympathetic to the aspirations of minority groups.

Under the program, three members of the special committee are to be chosen at annual conventions of the organization, while the remaining three members are to be appointed by the board of directors.

Will Study Possibilities

The committee, according to Secretary Walter White, will be charged with "studying dangers inherent in political action of such nature."

Magistrate Joseph A. Rainey of Philadelphia led the floor fight of local branches seeking the right to take an active part in local political campaigns.

Announcement of the board's decision to call for a study of the proposal was made by Mr. White, who also disclosed that the NAACP would open a bureau in Hollywood, whose personnel would work with movie producers, writers and actors to bring about a "true picture of the race."

The secretary said he would ask the movie industry to cease "portraying colored people as clowns or feeble-minded individuals."

Thurgood Marshall, New York became the 31st recipient of the Spingarn Medal, Friday night when Hon. Robert W. Kenny, attorney general of California, presented the award and lauded the NAACP special counsel at Emery Auditorium.

Dedicated to the theme, "Finish the fight—side by side," this year's conference, though lacking in fireworks of the sort that produce picket lines or verbal battles, has nevertheless been rated by most observers as one of the most productive of all times.

Attorney General Kenny mentioned, among other things, that the recent court victories of Thurgood Marshall will have effect for years to come, upon the lives of all minorities in America and upon American life in general.

"Four times has Thurgood been victorious in Supreme Court decisions, and that's a record in the legal profession," declared the Californian.

Board Chairman Speaks

Arthur B. Spingarn, chairman of the NAACP board, likewise praised Marshall in the name of his brother, the late Joel E. Spingarn, donor of the award.

With his beautiful wife gazing fondly up at him from her place of honor on the platform, Marshall posed for photographers and stated that he accepted the presentation as something given one man but coming to a large group of lawyers, who had worked together in a common cause.

He turned and introduced his present colleagues on the Columbia, Tenn., case. First came Maurice Weaver, Chattanooga; then Z. Alexander Looby, Nashville, and finally Andy Ransome of Washington.

"The fight will go on wherever people are denied their Constitutional rights," Marshall asserted. "We feel that the recent decision regarding interstate buses can also be made to apply to trains . . . in fact, a case is already on its way to the Supreme Court."

No Separate and Equal

Regarding "separate but equal" facilities throughout the country, Marshall declared emphatically: "Whenever it's separate, it's bound to be unequal."

"When a colored man is lynched all of us are lynched," declared Max Lerner, PM political writer, her at Nippert Sadium Sunday, in support of his thesis that the test of democracy is not what it does to minorities but what it does to majorities.

"We are in danger of losing the fight for the heart and soul of veterans by our undemocratic practices, and the laboring man also needs all the liberalism we are capable of," he insisted.

Lerner was preceded by Joe Louis, who limited to two minutes, declared that he did not need even that much time to say "Hello."

Contributed $2,400

The 6,000 persons in attendance contributed $2,400 for the Columbia, Tenn., case.

Mrs. Daisy Lampkins of Pittsburgh presided. Col. B. O. Davis and Mildred Bailey were among the spectators listening to the 1000-voice choir. A telegram was sent to President Truman, asking Federal prosecution of the guilty terrorists in Columbia.

Walter White delivered the final address by warning first that the death of the OPA means rocketing prices, then stating "America faces possbile doom because in her mad scramble for wealth and power, she has desecrated her birthright of freedom."

Sketching the kind of world which apparently lies ahead of colored persons both as American citizens and as America's largest minority, the NAACP secretary asserted that the association has 500,000 members and hopes for a million by the next conference.

The failure of colored people to realize their own weaknesses came under fire from Charles H. Houston, Washington, Thursday night. "Our real problem," declared the dean of the NAACP legal staff, is this: Will we be ready for democracy when it comes?"

Houston talked calmly, and pointed out several things which local branches might do that would improve conditions. Every textbook in the public school system should be read; and if there is any misrepresentation of colored persons, then the legal staff should get an injunction.

Urges Picketing

If any subject is offered whites and not colored, if any colored child is discouraged from taking certain subjects or if discrimination of any type is shown in the local school systems, then the local branch should throw a picket line around the board of education, he said.

"By 1965, we hope there will be no further need for the NAACP," Houston said. "One hundred years of discrimination should be

Says Something Wrong

"There's something wrong with a nation that will spend billions to destroy whole cities, but won't spend half as much to build houses for its veterans . . . We've got to fight just as hard to win the peace as we did to win the war."

Telegrams of greeting were read from Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, William Green, president, AFL; Philip Murray, president, CIO; Frank Sinatra, Lena Horne, Frank Stanley on behalf of the Negro Newspapers Publishers' Association and Sen. Robert F. Wagner.

Names of new national staff members were announced as follows: Clarence W. Mitchell, Baltimore, labor secretary; Gloster Current, Detroit, branch secretary, and Oliver W. Harrington, director of public relations.

Mitchell presided at the Friday morning session on Employment. The former AFRO editorial writer briefly reviewed the five years of struggle which accompanied the life of FDR's FEPC. "It was the courage of the committee and its staff which brought about such successes as were achieved.

Praises Supporters

"I wish to pay tribute to these Jews, colored persons, Latin building bracket, and to give veterans first whack at everything that is built."

NAACP Political Action Plans Told

NEW YORK—The tradition-shattering action taken at the 37th annual conference of NAACP branches, paving the way for political action, became a firmly established element in the Association's program when the NAACP Board of Directors accepted the recommendations of a special six-man committee which had been appointed to study the plan.

Particular emphasis was given that section of the special committee's report which provided safeguards for maintaining the non-partisan policies of the association. Members of the committee, three of whom were elected by delegates representing more than 1,000 branches with a total membership of 535,000, and three by the NAACP Board of Directors, included Magistrate Joseph H. Rainey, Philadelphia; Attorney David M. Grant, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Channing H. Tobias; Mr. Palmer Weber and Arthur Spingarn, all of New York City. Also present at the meeting in New York's Wendell Willkie Memorial Building was the association's executive secretary, Walter White.

To Examine Issues

It was clearly pointed out at the New York meeting that the association does not endorse either a party or an individual associated with a party for election purposes. However, the politically influential membership was urged to examine issues and candidates. There was an implied realization in the committee's report that the membership in many instances would be familiar with local situations. Local awareness would be further implemented, however, by a clarification of issues affecting Negroes and other minorities by experts in the national office.

In the matter of ratings of candidates the national office shall limit itself to giving full information on the voting records of Senators and Congressmen with particular emphasis on issues affecting Negroes. Since the national office will not rate candidates on a state level, these candidates shall be judged on their relative positions where these issues are concerned. NAACP members will be kept in constant awareness of these issues primarily through the association's regular publications, the Crisis magazine and a monthly tabloid, The Bulletin, copies of which go to NAACP members only. This program will apply to

for nearly 1,000,000 Negroes enrolled in the armed forces. This is no criticism of the present veteran's secretary, who has not held the job long enough, and certainly cannot by himself do the tremendous job that veterans envision for this association to do. But if the NAACP, which has accepted contributions of soldiers during the war, cannot accept its responsibilities from DuBois to NAACP executive in point of service, claims that the audience, including some of the staff members, cheered his remarks.

WANT PROBE OF DIFFICULTIES

In his reply, dated July 12, Captain Morrow, who will soon be separated from the Army, declared that "there was nothing to coordinate because the executive policy did not create anything to coordinate, and the then director of branches (William Pickens) was being harrassed by petty sniping." Morrow also demanded that White submit to the board of directors a letter written on June 24 in which he took up the question of his return to the NAACP staff, to which he is entitled, and asked a "probe of the staff difficulties of the past twenty-five years."

Referring to the widespread criticism of the role the association is not playing," the Captain wrote, "I think you ought to realize that there is nothing sacred about the association that lifts it out of the ordinary and is presently assigned to an administrative job in New York City dealing with Negro veterans. The clash between him and Mr. White follows closely upon the resignation of Miss Ella J. Baker as director of branches because she was allegedly "fed up."

Morrow, who is the third oldest executive in point of service, claims that the audience, including some of the staff members, cheered his remarks.

THIRD OLDEST NAACP EXECUTIVE

Morrow, who has been with the association since 1942, and went on leave in 1942 to join the Army, where he rose from private to captain, and is presently assigned to an administrative job in New York City dealing with Negro veterans. The clash between him and Mr. White follows closely upon the resignation of Miss Ella J. Baker as director of branches because she was allegedly "fed up."

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Officials Clash

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NEW YORK—Angered over the angrily denied Morrow's allegations, citing what he charged, is not playing," the Captain wrote, in which he charged Negro veterans, and remarks, which aroused the executive director's ire, read: "I think you ought to realize that there is nothing sacred about the association that lifts it out of the ordinary and is presently assigned to an administrative job in New York City dealing with Negro veterans. The clash between him and Mr. White follows closely upon the resignation of Miss Ella J. Baker as director of branches because she was allegedly "fed up."

Cincinnati speech of Capt. E. Frederic Morrow, NAACP assistant field secretary on leave, Walter White had done to aid Negro executive director of the association Morrow charging that while with the association Morrow "did not demonstrate the ability to create new ideas, to plan constructively or to put plans officer with disloyalty has completely and in every respect maintained the program and the latter's address at the thirty-seventh annual conference of branches originated by yourself or others into effective execution, the job it should have done.

White Calls NAACP Aide Disloyal

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 7-20-46

38f 1946

NAACP Convention Bid To Take Fighting Role

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.
pg 6 6-29-46

By Harry Raymond

CINCINNATI, June 27.—Two thousand delegates at the 37th conference of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, got down to the serious business today of mapping a new battle strategy in the war against Jimcrow.

A strong mass current within the organization to broaden its policy beyond that of purely legal defense was given dramatic voice in a key-note address by the Rev. Archibald J. Carey Jr. of Chicago

"Whether we like it or not," declared the tall red-haired Negro clergyman, **"our lot is a common one with workers and Jews and Orientals and Mexicans and all the others who have been victims of exploitation in America."**

"If Negroes help Jews, Jews will help Negroes," Carey declared. **"If Negroes lift workers, workers will lift Negroes. If Negroes make friends with Orientals, Negroes will make friends of Orientals."**

HIT ATOM DIPLOMACY

American atomic bomb diplomacy was militantly assailed by the keynoter. **"This new terror is nobody's secret and no nation's private property," he said. "It does not and cannot belong to only one nation or even a group of nations."**

Delegates and visitors from 1,000 NAACP branches and 35 states were pouring into Cincinnati and heading toward Emery Auditorium, conference headquarters when I came in from embattled Columbia, Tenn., yesterday. Crowds in the railroad station overwhelmed us with questions about the brave Negroes battling valiantly for freedom in the terror-ridden Maury County courthouse.

Daily Worker

Thurgood Marshall, counsel in the Columbia case, and I, were the first to arrive directly from Columbia.

Mrs. Gladys Stepheson, whom the Columbia white mob sought to lynch, will address a wind-up NAACP rally at Nippert Stadium Sunday. Heavyweight champion Joe Louis will share the platform with Mrs. Stephenson.

NAACP Work Takes On Contest Aspect

News-Birmingham Alabama

COLUMBIA, Tenn., June 8—(AP)—The effort of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to clear 26 Negroes of charges arising from February racial disorders here appeared today to be developing into an endurance contest.

As Circuit Judge Joe M. Ingram ordered a week-end recess yesterday, neither NAACP counsel nor the state's attorney was ready to give any quarter in their two weeks long battle over whether Negroes are systematically barred from jury service in Maury County.

6-9-46

The NAACP through Chief Counsel Thurgood Marshall is seeking a court order setting aside the indictments against the 26 Negroes on grounds that the Grand Jury which indicted was all white and thus prejudiced. It has paraded 186 Negro witnesses to the stand and all but one testified he was qualified for jury service but had never been called.

The state's attorney, Dist. Atty. Gen. Paul F. Bumpus, has said he would show that Negroes' names were in the jury box from which the February Grand Jury was selected. The state has entered a blanket denial of NAACP allegations that Negroes have been systematically excluded from juries for more than half a century.

CAPITOL SPOTLIGHT

By LOUIS LAUTIER

(For NNPA)

Another Victory

Daily Worker

By LOUIS LAUIER
For the NNPA Service

Chalk up another brilliant victory for the legal division of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The decision it won in the Virginia Jim Crow case is bound to have an important impact upon segregation wherever it is practiced.

But at the same time score a miscue against the Washington Bureau of the NAACP—the lobbying unit of that organization—in the fight against the discriminatory practices of the United States Employment Service.

It appears that in 1944 the NAACP protested to Paul V. McNutt, governor of the Philippines, who was then chairman of the War Manpower Commission and had supervision of the USES, against the segregation of workers on the basis of race in the District of Columbia Employment Center.

Atlanta

In reply, McNutt referred to the secret agreement allegedly made in 1941 or 1942 between members of the House Appropriations Committee and heads of the D. C. Employment Center and stated that if the Employment Center operated on other than a segregated basis no appropriation would be made for its further operation.

Sun.

RECORD CLEAR

There is nothing in the record to show that the NAACP took issue with McNutt, although Executive Order 8802, in effect at the time, prohibited race or religious discrimination in employment in government and war industries. Nor is there anything to show that from September 2 1944, the date of McNutt's letter to May 23, last, the NAACP took any action to stop the discriminatory practices of the USES which have become nationwide.

Meanwhile, in last November, Representative Adam C. Powell, Democrat, of New York, asked Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach, under whose supervision the USES now comes, to investigate the charge made by George W. Crockett, of Detroit, who at the time was executive director of the United Automobile Workers (CIO), that the Michigan office of USES was accepting and servicing hiring orders requisitioning "white males" only.

In March, upon the complaint of the United Federal Workers of America, now the United Public Workers of America (CIO), the Civil Service Commission investigated charges that the local USES office was maintaining separate files for white and colored workers, segregating job applicants according to race, and referring workers to jobs on the basis of race preference of employers.

The commission found not only that these charges were true but that the local USES office was referring job applicants to federal agencies here on the basis of race.

6-12-46

In April, William F. King, of 633 K Street, S. E., was hit over the head with a blackjack by a guard at the local USES office because he refused to get into a Jim Crow line for job applicants. he was arrested, charged with disorderly conduct and fined $5 by Municipal Court Judge Thomas D. Quinn.

Atlanta, Ga

Representative Ellis E. Patterson, Democrat, of California charged that the USES office in Los Angeles had in one of its information windows a sign, "For White Applicants Only."

The Southern Patriot, published by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, reported that "At the USES, in Birmingham, which has no Negroes on its staff, a Negro veteran with two masters degrees, who had taught aviation mechanics and meterology, was offered a job as a janitor."

MRS. MEYER WRITES

Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer, wife of the publisher of the Washington Post, wrote about the Memphis office as follows:

Wednesday

"One brave Negro wanted to be quoted as saying, 'The Negroes of Memphis to a man—and a woman—hate John J. Guinozzo, head of the Negro USES, because he has racial attitudes that unfit him for his post.

6-12-46

"The Negroes center their hate on Mr. Guinozzo because like Mr. Crump he rules with an iron hand. He has been known to have Negroes tossed into the street for not removing their hats the moment they enter the door. In spite of his services to the unskilled he is the symbol of the Negro's spiritual, moral and political isolation, his frustration and his utter defenselessness.

"They want a new head for the USES and a complete Negro staff of experienced workers. Yet such a staff would be up against the same problem—that the Crump machine is determined to 'keep the Negro in his place'."

At the USES office in Anniston, Ala., colored job applicants are rudely informed that if they wish to be referred to jobs they must enter through the back door.

Atlanta

COMPLAINTS EXPLORED

The NNPA News Service has explored all of these complaints. It has continually brought them to the attention of Labor Department and USES officials. It was continually asked to lay off the story because USES appropriations might be jeopardized. But it kept publicizing the unpleasant facts.

Georgia

Finally roused from his lethargy, Leslie Perry, legislative representative of the NAACP, sent a telegram on May 23 to reactionary Representative Butler B. Hare, Democrat, of South Carolina, chairman of the House appropriations subcommittee handling the Labor Department-Federal Security appropriation bill, urging him and the committee to direct the head of USES to take immedaite steps to abolish Jim Crow practices in the local USES office.

All of the complaints against USES are administration matters which Secretary Schwellenbach can correct. Hare has no authority to direct the USES to do anything. In asking Hare to issue orders to the USES, Perry is simply shifting responsibility from Secretary Schwellenbach and Bob Goodwin, head of the USES, to the House Appropriations Committee, which USES officials want done.

Daily Worker - American

CIVIC GROUP REPORTS 500,000 MEMBERSHIP

Baltimore, Md

NEW YORK—That the NAACP now has over 500,000 members in 1149 branches was revealed here, Sept. 9, by Gloster B. Current, director of membership.

Sat. 9-21-46

Tennessee Prosecutor Attacks NAACP Lawyers

COLUMBIA, Tenn.— (NNPA)— Bumpus" outburst came as the defense questioned Maury County The State's attorney charge last Criminal Judge W. C. Whitthorne, Friday that lawyers for the Nation- 80, member of the Maury County al Association for the Advance- bar since 1888. ment of Colored People were attempting to make another "monkey law" case out of the trial of twenty-three of thirty-one colored men involved in the bloody riots here last February.

"We don't want another monkey law case in Tennessee," shouted District Attorney General Paul Scopes 21 years ago at Dayton, Tennessee, on a charge of violating State law by teaching the theory of evolution, in the schools.

Maurice Weaver, white, of Chattanooga, one ot four defense lawyers furnished by the NAACP, had been barred from jury service through "manipulation of jury lists."

About one-half of the eighty-five witnesses the defense plans to call had been summoned once, but was question witnesses about race re- lations in Maury County.

Twenty witnesses, all colored, streamed through the witness box during the day as the NAACP continued its efforts to show that there are qualified colored persons in the county and that they have been barred from jury service "manipulation of jury lists."

About one-half of the eighty-five witnesses the defense plans to call had been summoned once, but was question witnesses about race re- lations in Maury County.

All except one testified that they had never heard of colored persons having served on juries here. Bumpus indicated he would seek new indictments if the present ones were quashed.

In Nashville, a federal grand jury investigation of the riots was adjourned until Monday. Clark Foreman and James A. Dombrowski of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, and Carl Van Doren, the author, have been sum-

moned to appear before the grand jury. In Washington, Mr. Foreman's office said he would not appear because he has no first hand information about the riots.

Mr. Van Doren said in New York that his health would not permit him to appear. He said he had no first-hand knowledge of the case.

NAACP Votes Political Action for Negro Rights

Daily Worker New York, N.Y. Mon 7-1-46

By Harry Raymond

CINCINNATI, June 30.—A fighting program of "unequivocal opposition to all forms of segregation in American life," recommending united political action against foes of democracy, was adopted Saturday by delegates at the 37th conference of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

The conference, which was to wind up tonight with a mass meeting and air show by U.S. Army Negro flyers, with world's champion Joe Louis an honored guest, acted to:

- Recommend political action by the organization and its far-flung branches, including rating of candidates for public office.
- Campaign to achieve unity of all people and their full participation in justice and equality.
- Support the people's fight for price control.

FOR COLONIAL FREEDOM

- Support the colonial people in their fight for freedom and against imperialism.
- Campaign for equal and just treatment of war veterans.
- Condemn President Truman's action to curb labor in its right to strike.
- Support the CIO and AFL in their southern organizing drives.
- Condemn the National Association of Manufacturers for trying to prevent full employment.

NEW TURN Mon 7-1-46

The political action resolution marked a new turn in NAACP policy. During its existence the organization, which fought and won many brilliant and significant battles for Negro rights, has played a somewhat negative role politically.

New NAACP policy recommends the **"necessity and desirability of political action by the association and its branches, including the rating of candidates for office and to study ways and means to effectuate this under proper safeguards."**

The conference made its voice heard in international affairs. A special resolution called for support of **"black folks in British West Africa to secure civil freedom and political power."** The colonial resolution congratulated the people of Burma, Indonesia and India on their **"approaching emancipation from European domination."**

U. S. Army and Veterans Administration policies of segregation was roundly denounced by NAACP delegates. **"Segregation must be abolished totally,"** a resolution said.

President Truman's recent denunciation of the striking railroad workers and his action to outlaw strikes was vigorously assailed by the same delegates who sent the President a telegram lauding his veto of the OPA wrecking bill.

The conference called for all-out support of labor's demand for a 65 cent an hour minimum wage and called on the U. S. Employment Service to take immediate action to facilitate re-employment of women workers.

MARSHALL GETS MEDAL

Thurgood Marshall, general NAACP counsel, the defense attorney in the Columbia, Tenn., trial, gave the delegates some political advice last night during a ceremony in which he received the Spingarn Medal, the organization's highest award.

"This is no time to talk about political parties and political groups or whether or not a particular organization is this or that," Marshall said. **"If the organization is fighting McKellar** (Sen. Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee) **it can't be bad. The primary in Tennessee is on Aug. 1. We have a short time and a lot of work to do."**

Marshall told the conference the essence of democratic government is "The right to complete equality."

"A Negro sharecropper's baby born in the most miserable shack in Mississippi, at his birth, is endowed with the exact same right, privileges and immunities as a child born to the wealthiest parents in the most palatial mansion in the United States

"I am talking basic principles. Either we have these rights or we do not have democracy. We either enforce these rights or we will never have a democracy."

Marshall turned his discussion to the war and postwar period, asserting **"the war against fascism has so far accomplished absolutely nothing toward breaking down of imperialism against the darker races of the world.** Mon 7-1-46

"The war against fascism," Marshall declared, **"likewise has done nothing to break down the vicious system of second class citizenship in our own country and in many instances has allowed homegrown fascists to grow in stature."**

BIDS NEGRO FIGHT FOR PLACE IN ART

The Times

Harrington of NAACP Tells Youth Meeting It Is as Vital as Drive to Gain Ballot

New York, N.Y. Mon. 11-25-46

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24—The same forces that suppress civil liberties in America are responsible for destroying the creative arts, Oliver W. Harrington, former war correspondent for The Pittsburgh Courier, said today.

Addressing the closing session of the youth conference called by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Mr. Harrington, who is now director of public relations for the association, said that Negroes must realize that their fight to preserve the arts is as important as the fight to gain the ballot.

"The Bilboes and Talmadges who exclude Negroes from a full participation in the political life of the nation," he declared, "are also guilty of preventing them from taking part in any of the creative forms by barring Negroes from art museums, theaters and libraries in the South."

Cites Negro Gift of Music

The speaker said that New Orleans was no exception.

"This is ironic," he continued, "since the music of the South is a Negro gift to the arts, it is criminal that the creators of the arts are denied the right to participate in the enjoyment and expansion of them."

Mr. Harrington criticized the psychological division of the United States A my on the ground it denied Europeans an opportunity to learn the contribution of the Negro to American culture.

"Rome, Berlin, Milan and other war-torn cities should learn about Langston Hughes, Countee Cullen and Richard Wright, but the Army carried over almost nothing to teach young Europeans about our culture.

"European youth, whose lives we are striving to reconstruct, are already cynical about our aims and intentions," he said, declaring that at present America was more interested in bacterial warfare and atomic bombs.

"A small group of people are developing a destructive power," Mr. Harrington declared. "The question is, do they want to rule and control the world and all its peoples?"

Sees Failure to Teach Europe

European youth were disillusioned when they saw that this country "sent over two armies, one white and one black," he said. This was a phase of our culture which was esentially the same as that we set out to uproot, he went on, declaring that "Hitler merely improved upon American methods of suppressing Negroes by timing his action and improving his weapons in order to destroy the Jews."

Mr. Harrington urged that Southern Negro colleges—"if they must exist as segregated institutions"—work harder to develop "a civilized and cultured people by giving their students the full, beneficial experiences through the exhibition of art and the opportunities to listen to and produce great music."

America's Negro tenth of its citizens is being suppressed more by the denial of the right to hear a great symphony and see great plays, than Negro educators sometime realize, he said, adding: "The great fight upward to make first-class citizens out of the masses of our people rests upon the determination to allow them to express themselves by the standards of the finest arts."

The conference adjourned today with the claim that it had acquainted the Negro with his opportunities as well as his handicaps. There were about 300 delegates present from large population centers, especially in the South and Middle West, and a few from California and the State of Washington.

Negro Group Upholds Tennessee Verdict

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—(AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said today in a statement that "with the acquittal yesterday of 23 of the 25 men on trial for 'attempted murder' in Lawrenceburg Tenn., American justice has triumphed over the Klan."

Walter White, executive secretary of the association, issued the statement. The men referred to were Negroes accused of participating in disorders at Columbia Tenn., last Feb. 25 in which two Negroes were killed and four whi' policemen were wounded.

"We are very grateful to the many individuals and organizations who worked loyally with the national committee for justice in Tennessee," the statement said, "and to those members of the press whose editorial support helped make this verdict possible."

The statement added: "No tribute could possibly be too great for the three defense lawyers who, under the most trying conditions, fought courageously to insure the defendants a fair trial."

INTOLERANCE HIT AT NEGRO PARLEY

Times New York, N.Y. Mon. 7-1-46

Walter White Denounces Idea of Racial Inferiority—Warns Both Parties

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CINCINNATI, June 30 — Six thousand persons at Nippert stadium today heard Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, link "free enterprise" and "the political and economic oligarchists" with lynching, disfranchisement, unequal wage and educational scales "and the philosophy of racial inferiority that far antedates Hitler's nazism." He spoke at a convention gathering of the national association.

The "allies" of these forces, he said, "have been reactionary Northern Republicans who have more quietly but nonetheless effectively" set race against race, North against South, Gentiles against Jews, and native-born against foreign-born.

Mr. White said that both major parties "are doomed to disappointment," and that the N. A. A. C. P. "was happy to be responsible for some of that disappointment." He declared that 116,000 Negroes were now registered in Georgia, 160,000 in Texas and 55,000 in Tennessee.

Max Lerner of the New York PM said that there was a much better use for the money now being spent on atomic bomb tests in medical research, education, and housing.

"Let's quit this foolishness of shooting off our atomic bombs," he said, "control them instead."

The association instructed 1,276 branches and youth councils to call on real estate operators, representatives of OPA, banks, trust companies, churches and labor leaders to forestall as much as possible price increases in local communities. 7-1-46

"A cowardly Congress must be made to understand that Senators and Congressmen will be held personally responsible for any failure to continue price control," the statement read.

N. A. A. C. P. branches were directed to expose every instance of unfair advantage taken of citizens in Negro communities.

Two squadrons of Negro aviators from the Army air base at Lockbourne Field, Columbus, flew over the stadium at the beginning of the ceremonies.

The convention adjourned today with many of its proposals referred to committees because of the lack of working machinery made necessary by the new constitution.

dividual associated with a party for election purposes.

gates and three appointed by the board, were Magistrate Joseph H. Rainey, Philadelphia; David M. Grant, St. Louis; Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, Baltimore; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Palmer Weber and Arthur Spingarn, all of New York.

No Endorsements

Indicating that the NAACP was not completely abandoning its non-partisan policy, was a stipulation that the organization does no endorse either a party or an in

Political Action Field Invaded by New Workers

Sat. 9-21-46 Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—The board of directors accepted the tradition-recommendations of a special six-man committee which had been appointed to study the plan.

The committee, which was accepted by the annual conference, paving the way for political action, became a reality last week when the NAACP three elected by convention dele-

33g 1946

Detroit Cops Raid Negro Congress Affair, Arrest 37

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.
Sun 7-4-46

Special to the Daily Worker

DETROIT, July 3.—Police this week raided a party sponsored by the Labor Division of the National Negro Congress, and held 37 prominent citizens in jail overnight.

The 37 were released following protests of progressive organizations. The case was thrown out of court after the prosecutor's office turned down the request of the Police Department for a warrant on the trumped-up charge of "selling liquor without a license."

Arrested young women informed the congress they were not permitted to phone any lawyer or friends for two hours. They further stated in affidavits presented to Police Commissioner John Ballenger, that the male police attendants jeered and insulted them.

The Negro Congress is seeking to enlist the support of trade unions and progressive organizations in a campaign to put an end to this police terror against the Negro people.

Vera Vandenberg, executive secretary of NNC, called for letters and telegrams of protest to be sent to Ballenger and Mayor Edward J. Jeffries.

Sun 7-4-46

Among the prominent trade unionists and civic leaders hauled into jail were: Councilman Frank Seymour, Ypsilanti; Councilmen Lewis Demby and Hiram McNealey, Inkster; John Stinson, secretary of the Board of Education, Inkster; Ed Tolan, athlete; James Walker, secretary, Local 205, UAW; Joan Ellis, director, Detroit Council of Applied Religion; Chris Alston, chief steward, foundry, Packard Local, UAW; Art Bowman, midwest director, NNC; Berry Blossinghame, chairman, Communist Party, Flint; Pat Raskin, American Youth for Democracy.

Yesterday And Today

Earl Conrad

Sign That Petition

The Defender
Chicago, Ill.

AS THE United Nations General Assembly convenes in New York probably the most important task for Negro Americans is to sign the petitions which the National Negro Congress is circulating throughout the country. The congress is seeking five million names in a campaign to impress the Human Rights Commission of the General Assembly with the importance of recommending to the United Nations body that steps be taken for the alleviation of the economic, political and social plight of the oppressed Negro one-tenth of the nation.

It is a glorious campaign, a great task, a job we should all be anxious to see accomplished as soon as possible.

Sun 7-4-46

Names of people are important. People do not sign their names lightly to petitions. When they sign they place their integrity, their hopes, their value on paper. The sum totality of five million names will constitute documentation of the highest order as to the oppression of Negro Americans.

Sat. 11-2-46

The appeal to the United Nations for relief for oppressed Negroes is an act of international statesmanship. It links the Negro people with the colonials of the world. In a very real sense the Negro American is a full-fledged colonial just as much as the South African or the Indonesian. I suspect that the reason why it has never been necessary for the United States to embark on a program of conquest of foreign lands in the past is because its own colonies are right in its own back yard — in the Southern States. With the Negro agrarian workers raising much of the food of the nation, the cotton, and the other crops, and performing the work that colonials do in South America, Africa and India, the United States could intensively exploit this reservoir of productive force in a colonial way while disclaiming that she possessed colonies or colonial aspirations. I don't think this is any casual formulation. I think it is shot through with truth.

Verified by a Map

EVEN in a geographic sense the map of the United States verifies the colonial status of the South and the Negro labor upon which the South is based. If you look at a map you will find that the Southern States still cover about two-thirds of the geography of the nation. This is the area of the great crops such as tobacco, cotton.

The appeal to the United Nations represents the internationalization of the Negro people. It means that their cause becomes part of the world's humanitarian cause. We cannot allow this appeal to be sidetracked, to be "screened" out of existence. We cannot allow any United Nations committee to say that this is a "local" matter. We cannot permit the United Nations body to take any reactionary "states' rights" position with regard to so great and numerous a people, and a problem linked so inextricably with the nation's and the world's problem.

The people of distant lands have their eyes on the United Nations to see what it will do about this issue. It is well-known all over the world that the Jim Crow institution here is comparable only to the Untouchable system of India and the heavy oppression of South Africa. The United Nations are meeting on American soil. Can the United States, host to the democratic problem of the world, ignore this problem at home?

Seek Documentation

THE Commission on Human Rights has been asking for further documentation on the oppressed condition. This correspondent is looking for a special type of documentation, some of which I have now, and more of which I would like to present to the commission. I am looking for printed or handwritten or other living documentation of Jim Crow experiences. As an example, I have a copy of a notice published in a Georgia town drafting Negro labor for work in the cotton and peanut fields. It reveals the economic base of Jim Crow. Such materials or individual human experiences written in letters would also be of interest. People who have had bad personal experiences with the law might be able to write letters telling what happened. I want to prepare a bundle of such materials to present to the Commission on Human Rights.

All people who want petitions to circulate or pamphlets to distribute write to the National Negro Congress, 307 Lenox ave., New York City. Others who believe they have documentation of Jim Crow experiences address it to me at 160 W. 125th st., New York City.

Congress Plans Peoples Meetings To Highlight UN Fight On Jim Crow

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.
Sun 7-4-46

New Tactics To Get Evidence For Intervention

Officials of the congress are undecided as yet concerning the specific location of the tribunals, but it is believed they will be set up in a dozen or more of the principal cities of the country.

REPRESENTATIVES SOUGHT

Presumably any citizen, Negro and non-Negro, will be welcome to testify, but the congress will make effort to obtain testimony from accredited representatives of organizations.

Sun 7-4-46

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Something new in the United States — a series of nationwide people's testimonial tribunals at which U. S. Negroes can describe the conditions of their status in this country—will develop in coming months if plans of the National Negro Congress materialize.

The congress intends to establish the tribunals to obtain evidence supporting its plea to the United Nations Economic and Social council for intervention in behalf of U. S. Negroes.

It will be the first time in their history that U. S. Negroes will amass evidence of their conditions for appeal to a body outside the United States government.

Tues 7-2-46

The congress unanimously approved by the May 30 petition to the UN, which was unasked the National Lawyers guild and the National Bar association to assist in the establishment of the tribunals.

The two lawyers' bodies were asked specifically to appoint committees of their members to handle the procedural aspects of the tribunals.

38g 1946

Officials of the National Negro Congress joined the picket line outside Western Union's main building. From left, Thelma M. Dale, field secretary; George B. Murphy, former administrative secretary just released from the service, and an unidentified picket.

Form New Council In Negro Congress

Fifty citizens of the boro of Manhattan voted unanimously to reestablish and reorganize the Manhattan council of the National Negro Congress at a meeting in the Hotel Theresa Friday night. National executives of the organization witnessed and supervised the rebirth of the local group.

Attorney Hope Stevens presided over the session. A discussion followed statements made by Thelma Dale, national field secretary, who reported on the FEPC delegation to Washington, and Ruth Jett, national administrative secretary, who reported on the strike situation.

Steps taken by the group to bring the American people;

• immediately sending delegations to Washington to support the NNC picketers that are picketing the homes of the Congressmen who are carrying on the filibuster.

STRIKE AID

A special strike committee was set up at the meeting to help the strikers by collecting funds, foods, and organizing pickets.

The committee to organize and plan the program of the local council was elected. The nine-man committee consists of Mrs. Veola Collins, Gilbert Sherman Hope Stevens, Mrs. Marilyn Alexander, Leroy Timmons, Mrs. Gladys Francis, Moses Beach and Ernestine Rainey. Ninth member of the committee, George Lawrence, was elected to serve in the capacity of the youth representative.

Plans for the council include the organizing of a veteran's committee and a youth division. The committee will also be responsible for nominating the officers to be presented before the general body at the next meting of the council.

The Committee on Organization and Nominations will meet at the national Congress headquarters, 307 Lenox av, Thursday at 8 pm. The general body will meet again on Friday, February 8, at 8 pm. The place will be announced in next week's issue of PV.

Kyran Harris, chairman of Local 140, Packinghouse Workers, speaking on the meeting said, "NNC is a great organization and is really needed not only in New York, but in every state of the Union. The Packinghouse Workers are 100 per cent behind it."

a stop to the filibuster now being lodged against the FEPC bill in the Senate include:

• a petition from the Manhattan council demanding an end to the filibuster;

• letters from individual members protesting the filibuster and asking an end to this "vicious attack" upon

Revels Cayton · Negro Fighter Heading a Crusade

By BETH McHENRY

Revels Cayton, newly named executive secretary of the National Negro Congress, thinks in terms of men in motion.

Cayton, who wants the Congress to become a mass membership organization with a firm base in the trade unions, has a brave fighting record as a trade unionist himself. He's been deeply involved in every major labor struggle along the West Coast in the past 10 years and if there's one thing that he carries about with him it is confidence in the power of the rank and file.

The National Negro Congress, under Revels Cayton's leadership, is launching an immediate drive for trade union members. First concentration area will be the New York waterfront.

"It's not just because I'm a seaman myself," Clayton told us the other day with a smile. "Anyone can understand that CIO maritime workers are the hub of the progressive movement. And it's among the seamen on the East Coast that I believe we'll be able to mobilize a Congress membership that will prove to be a real battering ram."

Cayton, who is now 36, first went to sea when he was 14 years old. That was during a summer vacation while he was in high school. He traveled from his home port of Seattle to other ports all over the world, working under conditions that only old timers in the industry remember now. When he finished high school he returned to sea, battling with other progressive minded guys for decent conditions and democratic unions.

In 1933 Revels Cayton became an active member of the famed Marine Workers Industrial Union and did his part to organize seamen into it. In the following year he was on the picket lines in the great Maritime Strike. When the strike ended he went back to see as a member of the Marine Cooks and Stewards Association of the Pacific Coast, which later went CIO. Cayton led the fight in the union for CIO affiliation.

As secretary-treasurer of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific Coast, Cayton later became one of the best-known and best-liked trade union leaders along the West Coast. When the Federation was dissolved he went to sea again and found himself alongside the Japanese Coast when Japanese planes were bearing down on Pearl Harbor.

FOUGHT DISUNITY

In 1943, at the height of the attacks of minority groups in Los Angeles, Revels Cayton was sent into the area as a field representative by the National CIO. He did a memorable job of helping to bring about greater unity among the rank and file workers of all nationalities and colors.

Revels Cayton is not the first members of his family to plunge nto the fight for democracy. His grandfather, Hiram R. Revels, was the first Negro elected to the United States Senate. He came from Mississippi and took a foremost part in the struggle for the education of the people in that state.

Revels Cayton's mother was one of the leaders of the pension movement in the Northwest and vigorously championed the labor movement throughout her life. His father, too, was active in politics. Revels Clayton comes to the National Negro Congress with tremendous experience, zest for the fight, and a warm lively personality that has endeared him to masses of New Yorkers already.

Negro Congress Aims To Recruit 10,000

Special to the Daily Worker

DETROIT, June 28.—A drive to recruit 10,000 new members to the National Negro Congress will begin Sunday and end Sept 8, it was revealed at a mass meeting at the Civic Auditorium here Sunday night.

Chairman of the membership drive is Rev. A. C. Williams, Pastor of Metropolitan Baptist Church and a vice-president of the NNC. Mrs. Madeline Fowler director of the Women's Division took a quota of 3,500 members. Rev. H. E. McGhee heads the Church Division.

Leon England, chairman of the Detroit Council Labor committee, is in charge of labor groups, assisted by Hodges E. Mason, president of the Local 208, UAW-CIO; James Walker, recording secretary, Local 205; UAW-

Detroit Mayor Names May 17 'Death Blow to Jimcrow' Day

Special to the Daily Worker

DETROIT, May 15.—Mayor Edward J. Jeffries, Jr., at the request of the National Negro Congress, has proclaimed May 17 as "Death Blow to Jimcrow Day," in honor of the tenth anniversary of the Congress.

The Mayor's action was announced by C. LeBron Simmons, assistant prosecuting attorney of Wayne County and Detroit president of the National Negro Congress.

The highlight of the congress' 10th anniversary convention was a letter to Secretary General Trygve Lie of the UN requesting action under Article 71 of the charter.

The article permits minorities to

Negro Congress Puts Petition Before U. N.

ing of a series of pre-convention events for the Congress, which will throng the downtown area on May 17 and distribute 10,000 buttons bearing th legend "Death Blow to Jimcrow."

May 17 will mark the formal opening of the congress' pre-convention demand for "full freedom and absolute equality," the National Negro Congress today petitioned the United Nations to bring "relief from oppression" to 13,000,000 members of the race in the United States.

The highlight of the congress' 10th anniversary convention was a letter to Secretary General Trygve Lie of the UN requesting action under Article 71 of the charter.

The article permits minorities to ask assistance to prevent discrimination "on ground of race."

In New York, a spokesman for Lie issued the following statement: "No such communication has yet come to Mr. Lie's attention. If such a communication is received it will, of course, be acknowledged and studied to determine what consideration, if any, the United Nations may appropriately give to it under provisions of the charter."

Negro People Learn the Union Way Is the Road to Liberation

The Worker
New York, N.Y.

NEGRO CONGRESS PARLEY TO WELD UNITY WITH PROGRESSIVES

By CLAUDIA JONES

More than 60 years ago, Frederick Douglass wrote: "It is a great mistake for any class of laborers to isolate itself and thus weaken the bonds of brotherhood between those on which the burdens and hardship of labor fall." This advice by Douglass in 1883 has been well learned by Negro labor. Far from weakening the "bonds of brotherhood" with their white brothers, they have strengthened them. Far from shunning participation in the struggles and sacrifices of organized labor, they can well be proud of their role in labor's fight for peace and security, on this May Day, 1946.

Close to one-million Negro workers are today in the ranks of organized labor. Behind these figures is the rise of a people out of the position of the pusher of the broom and the cleaner of the cuspidor to higher qualified jobs.

Unity with organized labor is fundamental to all issues facing the Negro people.

Sun 4-28-46

In the recent wage struggles of organized labor, the Negro worker was proudly dubbed "the best striker" in many instances. This was due in no small part to a tradition of militancy nurtured by conscious forces in our own midst.

NEGRO CONGRESS

One of these conscious forces is the National Negro Congress. Organized 10 years ago, coinciding with the early organizing drives of the CIO, the NNC is one of the most outspoken voices among the Negro people for unity based on the alliance of Negro-white workers.

The NNC assisted the organizing drives of steel, auto, packinghouse and tobacco workers. It initiated a progressive trend among Negro organizations, recognizing that without labor as an ally the Negro people cannot win their immediate demands or ultimate freedom. It brought the lesson of trade unionism to the Negro worker, who, for decades past, had been the victims of Jimcrow practices and the craft system of AFL organization, which kept him out of many jobs.

By its activities, the National Negro Congress helped influence many other Negro organizations which had heretofore stood aloof from organized labor. Now they began to move more and more in a progressive direction.

An indication of the deep consciousness of labor's role among the Negro people today is the manner in which the CIO Southern Organizing Drive is being greeted by all sections of the Negro people.

New problems face the Negro people. The Negro worker faces a future in which the principle of fair employment practices has been defeated in the United States Senate by collusion of both major parties and the Truman Administration. The Negro worker views with alarm the steady deterioration of the Roosevelt policies of Big Three unity, peace, security and progress.

Pogroms against Negro citizens in Columbia, Tenn., and Freeport, L. I., warn us that the forces of pro-fascist reaction are riding against the Negro people and the entire nation.

The most militant sons of the Negro people, the Negro veterans, are organizing for their rights throughout the land, in the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America.

Sun 4-28-46

Against this background the tenth anniversary convention of the National Negro Congress will take place in Detroit, Mich., May 31-June 1. Its aim is to weld an even greater unity around the issues which the Negro people face. With the theme, "Death Blow to Jimcrow," a militant program based on many issues, ranging from the fight for peace to the fight against discrimination, has received the support of a broad range of national and local figures, from labor, civic, religious, educational and other groups.

The tenth anniversary congress deserves the support of all labor and Negro peoples' organizations because, to paraphrase another Douglass phrase, it represents men and women who are "fighting for the crops of freedom by plowing up the ground."

Negroes Form Own PAC

Formation of a Negro political action group "to vote for candidates who best support the Negro cause" was voted by 1000 delegates to the National Negro Congress at Detroit. Revels Cayton, of New York, re-elected executive vice president, told the gathering such move was necessary "because existing party labels and platforms offer no valid guidance." He said President Truman's recent actions on strike legislation were "forcing Negroes to consider trends toward a third party."

People and Issues

The Worker

OFTEN we dwell to much on the ferocious plans of the fascists and reactionaries that we do not give enough attention to what the people are doing to combat these plans. Without question, it is necessary to keep abreast of the enemy. But at the same time we have to know much more about the concrete examples of how the democratic forces are building unity through their organizations and their rich activities. Especially must we be informed on facts and more facts about what the workers are doing; otherwise we are left with generalized arguments alone. The recent win-the-peace conference held in Washington was a development of first magnitude and is destined to become an organization of tremendous power in checking, delaying—and with the support of intense peace desires of the American people—even defeating the imperialist war policies of the Truman Administration. The United Negro and Allied Veterans—an organization just established in Chicago—can become the spearhead of the broad mass movement among the Negro people for their full citizenship and in defense of their elementary democratic rights. How many facts are known about the timely and decisive CIO organizing drive in the South?

Sun 4-21-46

Much more has to be said about these organizations and developments—simple facts about how they shall work practically in everyday activities. What can be done to expand their influence and memberships? More about their leaders and members, about how they came together—and not merely the all-important political conclusions to be drawn from the significance of the organizations as a whole.

New York, N.Y.

IN this connection, I'd like to say a few words about the National Negro Congress. This organization is headed by Dr. Max Yergan; Revels Cayton, executive secretary; Thelma Dale, field secretary; Dorothy Funn, legislative secretary, and by a representative national board. Established in 1936, it has a notable history of contributions to the fight for Negro rights, especially in establishing close relations between the Negro people and the trade union movement. It assisted in the initial organizational drives of the CIO among the Negro workers in steel, auto and other basic industries when the CIO began. It has been responsible for a progressive trend among the Negro people, far beyond its numbers and size, and it influenced in no small degree other organizations among Negroes pushing them toward the main progressive stream of thinking among the Negro masses.

The Congress, with its new executive secretary Mr. Cayton, a dynamic young trade union leader, is now preparing for its 10th Anniversary Convention, to be held in Detroit May 30-June 2. The 10-point draft program of the convention extends all the way from the fight for peace to the immediate local issues of Jimcrow facing the Negro people in their communities, North and South. From the Congress call, it is the aim of the convention to play a major role in welding the unity of the Negro people and their labor-progressive allies around a minimum program and militant action to achieve it. Unity is what the Negro people want most today.

It is quite clear that no one organization among the Negro people today is sufficient, by itself, to grapple with the large and crucial tasks ahead—job discrimination, housing, the lynch terror in a Columbia, Tenn., or a Freeport, L. I. To fight effectively the existing organizations whatever their nature, must find a way to work together, at least on such broad issues as the FEPC, the poll tax and white primary, the CIO's organizing drive in the South, or the reviving Ku Klux Klan terror and on other issues. This can be done, it seems to me, to the advantage of all organizations and without any sacrifice of the sovereignty or independence of individual organizations although there may be disagreements on many questions. Either we work together and succeed, or we shall lose separately.

Sun 4-21-46

The National Negro Congress has a special contribution to make to this struggle, namely, the fight for unity of the Negro people and their organizations, and the establishment of that unity upon the solid rock of the labor movement—of Negro and white workers. It is not too early to begin making the Detroit Anniversary Convention a history-making event, with delegates from every type of Negro, labor and progressive organization. Yes, the people, too, are gathering their strength to meet and rout the enemy in the coming battles ahead.

Nat'l Negro Congress Records Progress On Eve of Tenth Anniversary Parley

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.

By THELMA DALE

the National Negro Congress is re- tent upon s
ceiving both for its tenth anniver- long talked a
sary convention, May 30-June 1, in for. It is n
Detroit, Mich. Similarly, for its in- that on a rec
tensified program of organization of and Michigan
gains were realized: One, roots in the fighting history of the recall the important role played by
active Cleveland branch of National Negro Congress. the NNC in some of the most
accounts in great measure Negro people, and particularly the NNC was born exactly 10 crucial organizing battles of the
for the enthusiastic response which the veterans and the women are in- the Mass Movement League of To- years ago at a tremendous conven-CIO.

The mood and spirit of the
Negro people today is one of
militancy in an accelerated
tempo. This fact, I believe,

Will Fight Bias: NMU seamen yesterday took a mass pledge at the union hall yesterday to end Jimcrow. On their lapels are the National Negro Congress button entitled "Death Blow to Jimcrow." One million "Deathe to Jimcrow" buttons are being circulated by the National Negro Congress in connection with its 10th Anniversary Congress to be held in Detroit, May 30-June 1.

FIGHT FOR NEEDS

Today the Negro people, after two wars within a single generation, are not content with platitudes, but want to participate in an organization that gives the masses of the people a chance to fight for their own future and to determine that future on the basis of their own needs.

In this connection, the Mass Movement League in Toledo represents a trend amongst the Negro people that is very significant. Here a group of people came together in 1942 "to elevate the Negro's status in the city of Toledo." Through picket lines and other forms of demonstrative action, this group has led the fight for upgrading Negro men and women in war industries, of securing the first Negro bus drivers and car operators, as well as placing the first Negro girls in the Bell Telephone Company. In 1944 Negro girls were accepted in Toledo's hospitals as nurses' aides for the first time through the efforts of the Mass Movement League.

Last year the organization's 2,000 members mobilized the highest registration in the Negro community ever achieved, and were successful in electing their leader, Mr. Simmons, to the City Council. Throughout Ohio and in a number of other states there are scores of such groups which have sprung up in the last few years in direct response to the needs of the Negro people and their desire to channelize their ecorts through militant organizational forms.

1,000 JOIN

In Washington, D. C., with the full support of the trade union movement, approximately 1,000 members have been enrolled to date in the NNC Council, headed by Charles A. Hill, business agent, H.R., AFL, to rally around a program of full equality in the Nation's Capital in every aspect of life. They have taken their fight to the people of the District of Columbia through mass meetings on FEPC and Columbia and Freeport, against Bilbo (chairman of the Senate District Committee), as well as through mass picket lines in front of the residences of poll tax reactionary Senators who filibustered against the FEPC.

The United People's Action Committee in Philadelphia, headed by Arthur Huff Fauset, has mobilized its 1,500 members in support of UE and FTA strikers, and is now gearing itself for political action in the coming elections to get rid of Pennsylvania's reactionary Governor and to send a Negro Congressman to Washington from Philadelphia.

In Camden, Trenton, Atlantic City, Jersey City, N. J., in Bridgeport, Conn., rallies and delegations to Washington have highlighted the campaigns of local councils of NNC for passage of FEPC, for decent housing, and for justice in Columbia and Freeport.

UNITY CONFERENCE

In New York City, two weeks ago, fifty-three local CIO and AFL trade unions met in a unity conference called by the Negro Labor Victory Committee and the Manhattan Council of the National Negro Conference. The Negro Labor Victory Committee, after a formal vote of its board, urged its 107 local union affiliates to join the National Negro Congress and build a united organization in the Greater New York area that would deal effectively with the problem of Negroes and other minorities. This conference was a follow-up on a city-wide basis of the United Packinghouse Workers Conference called by the district leadership of the eastern region of UPAC last month which set up a Packinghouse Council of the National Negro Congress.

DETROIT CONVENTION MAY 30-JUNE 1

The Detroit Council of NNC, headed by Attorney C. LeBron Simmons, chairman, and Miss Vera Vanderburg, executive secretary, will be the host for the coming NNC convention.

The council's 2,000 members have been broken down into four geographic units. Each unit carries on its own individual campaigns, as well as drawing the force of its weight behind the program of the entire local council and the national program. Its east side unit, which is headed by Veteran Coleman Young, is now waging a fight to secure adequate educational facilities for high school students on the east side of Detroit. The entire community has supported the NNC in this campaign, as related in front-page stories in the leading Negro weeklies of Detroit. The council policy has the support of some twenty trade unions in the Detroit area, including Ford Local 600, the largest union in the world.

Typical of the direct way in which the Detroit Council of NNC has met the problems confronting Negro people in Detroit was Attorney Simmons' statement a few weeks ago when asked if Detroit hotels would discriminate against delegates attending the tenth anniversary convention. Said Attorney Simmons, "Just let them try it, and we'll have the biggest picket line they have ever seen around any hotel in Detroit that refuses to house our delegates, and we will convene our convention in any restaurant that refuses to serve our people."

Victory Committee Joins National Negro Congress

Forty-four local unions in the New York area have already pledged to send delegates to the Tenth Anniversary Convention of the National Negro Congress in Detroit, May 30 to June 2, the Congress announced. The action was taken during the recent Unity Conference held by the Manhattan Council, NNC, and the Negro Labor Victory Committee, which has now merged with the Trade Union Department of the Congress.

Thirty one CIO, 11 AFL and three independent locals were involved in the pledge. Most of these were formerly affiliates of the Victory Committee, and have worked jointly with the Congress on special campaigns. One such was the fight which won the master's appointment for Captain Hugh Mulzac of the SS Booker T. Washington. The Negro Labor Victory Committee has had a militant history highlighted by the annual Negro Freedom Rallies in New York.

NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS PARLEY ATTRACTS UNIONS

Growing interest in the forthcoming 10th anniversary convention of the National Negro Congress, May 31 to June 2 in Detroit, was shown today as prominent trade unions elected delegates.

Revels Clayton, executive secretary of the NNC, releasing an initial list of trade unions officially participating, stated that "this indicates the recognition by labor of the deep alliance it shares with the Negro people."

The unions listed includes: National Maritime Union; United Office and Professional Workers; Greater Detroit and Wayne County Industrial Union Council; Radio Local 430, United Electrical and Radio and Machine Workers; United To-

tem, in response to a request from the National Negro Congress, has accorded the use of its nationwide facilities to Rep. Hugh De Lacy (D-Wash), who will speak for the Negro organization over the network Friday, May 31, at 7 p.m. (EDST), it was announced yesterday.

tivity, sex, race, creed, color or religious affiliation."

The convention, to which over 1,000 delegates are expected, will hold a mass Freedom Rally at Cass Technical High School on May 31.

Contained in the official endorsement of Radio Local 430 UE was the following statement:

"Every contract Local 430 has signed with its 60 employers includes a strong anti-discrimination clause which provided that there shall be no discrimination against any employe whether in hiring, promoting, advancement or assignment of jobs, or with respect to any other terms of conditions of employment because of union membership or ac-

Negro Congress Gets Hookup

The American Broadcasting Sys-

VIEWS and Reviews

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors)

Keynoting the tenth annual convention of the National Negro Congress, Dr. Max Yergan, noted Kremlin apologist, warned that "from this point on we will drive for unity within the ranks of the Negro people." Whenever Communists talk about unity they mean getting everybody else to follow the Stalinist line. Although the name of the organization implies that it consists of Negroes, Dr. Yergan emphasized that the Congress must no longer view itself as "merely a group of Negroes, since the advance of the trade union movement lies in the single organization of white and black labor." He added that unity with white workers would not sacrifice the drive for unity among Negroes.

Translated from Moscowese this means that, with the war over and Russia saved, the National Negro Congress is going to drive for "capture" of all the Negroes and will use the support of white Reds to that end. Moreover, it means that a drive will be launched to wean the Negroes away from such organizations as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People or to "capture" it and hitch it to the Kremlin chariot. This was the real purpose for which the National Negro Congress was organized, and its return to the old policy was anticipated by all those who are hep to the Communist jive. The N.N.C. and other such organizations like the American Youth for Democracy (formerly Young Communist League), the Sweethearts of Servicemen and the International Labor Defense among others, have long conspired to undermine the NAACP and such outfits organized to defend Negroes, and now they are prepared to "go to town" to attain that goal.

* * *

They have already made considerable headway, especially among middle-class Negroes, and with a more intelligent approach, they are likely to win a large percentage of the NAACP membership, especially the youth, to the Red program. This need not have been if the NAACP had been better administered, and personally I am only concerned about the matter because I think it would be a dangerous development for Negroes, in view of the growing antagonism between the Soviet camorra and the United States. Identification of American Negroes with the Moscow clique would offer an added excuse for persecuting colored people.

Unhappily the NAACP has slept its opportunity and now finds itself trying to catch up with the Communist propaganda and tactics. Although it has been in the field since 1909, it has been incapable of developing any sound program attractive to the masses of Negro workers or capable of offsetting Communist appeals. The fact is that the Red conspirators are simply smarter than the NAACP administrators. Working in the same field of championing Negro rights, they get better publicity and are quicker to seize upon lucrative issues. Time and again they beat the NAACP to the punch and grab off the credit. They seem inclined to profit from past mistakes and from now on we may expect to see the Communists score at every opportunity and get more and more mass support.

* * *

This need not have been and it still need not be, but unfortunately the NAACP is distressingly unwitting of its way. With over a million Negroes in organized labor, it has paid little, if any, attention to labor except when some sharecropper was run out of his town or lynched. It has never had anybody handling labor. With a tremendous youth organization it has no youth program worthy of the name. Whereas its 1,000 branches could have been whipped into real fighting organizations, it has let the opportunity slip by. For over ten years it did not even have a branch director worthy of the name and when it finally got one it would not permit her to work out any sound program, and she quit in disgust. Its public relations direction has been lamentable ever since Herbert J. Seligman ceased to be publicity director. The work has been slipshod and inept. While it screams for more democracy with every other breath, it remains, as it always has, an oligarchic organization with everything run by a self-perpetuating board of directors for whom the masses of NAACP members never have an opportunity to vote, and which is largely handpicked by the secretary who is obviously far from being a superman.

* * *

In sum, the directing psychology is one concerned with letter-writing, telegram-sending, viewing-with-alarm, loud protesting and Congressional handshaking. The only program it has had with anything near mass appeal in the past fifteen years has been the equal teachers' salary fight, which obviously has its limitations. The NAACP has done absolutely nothing to advance the interests of Negro farmers, or consumers, while squandering fortunes for officials' traveling expenses about the world.

Now come the various Communist organizations with something definite to offer, even if their program is dangerous and unsound for Negroes. Masters of platitude and cliche, they are charming the youth and some of the oldsters in a manner which the NAACP has so far been unable to equal, let alone surpass. If they eventually "capture" the NAACP (which God forbid), it will be largely by default because those misleading the organization have been wandering about in the past.

NEGRO PARLEY HITS TRUMAN'S POLICIES

Yergan Charges 'Imperialists' in U. S. and Britain Drive Toward Third World War

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, June 2—The National Negro Congress came to a close today, with renewed attacks on the domestic and foreign policy of President Truman. Dr. Max Yergan who was re-elected president, said:

"Every committee reporting here condemns unreservedly the Truman Administration.

"It is evident that the Negro people and their allies among the common or so-called 'little people' everywhere are on the move.

"The outward character of our gathering is its militant anti-Fascist spirit. It is dedicated to a finish fight aganst the attempted drve in America to take away our democratic rights."

Dr. Yergan defined the "future road of the Congress" as being parallel to that taken by labor. He said:

"We are determined to protect labor's legal and hard-won right to strike."

He accused "certain imperialist forces in this nation and among the peoples of Great Britain as driving toward a third world war."

C. Lebron Simmons, assistant to the District Attorney in Wayne County (Detroit), was elected treasurer to succeed Ferdinand C. Smith of New York, vice president of the National Maritime Union. Revels Clayton was re-elected executive secretary.

A new constitution adopted included provisions that will limit the power of the executive secretary, who is not authorized to act "upon major decisions" without consulting members of the administrative committee.

Ewart G. Guinier, vice president of the United Public Workers of America and chairman of the constitution committee, said that national officers will be spread over regions where there is a concentration of Negro population."

The congress opposed a third political party and ruled out affiliation with a single party. The political orientation will be toward labor, it was declared, with six of the thirteen vice presidents selected from the ranks of Negroes already holding office in AFL and CIO international unions.

Vote to Aid Maritime Strike

DETROIT, June 2 (AP)—The Negro Congress voted today to rally "full Negro support" for the proposed maritime strike June 15, to form a Negro political action group to move the congress' national headquarters from New York to Detroit.

Revels Cayton of New York, who was reelected Executive Vice President, said:

"Because existing party labels and platforms offer no valid guidance, Negroes will band together in a political action unit to vote for candidates who best support their cause."

CIO Head Greets Negro Congress

NEW YORK—Greetings to the 10th anniversary Convention of the National Negro Congress were sent this week by Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Revels Cayton, NNC Executive secretary said Sunday.

The 10th convention, which will meet in Detroit, May 30 through June 2, will be attended by 1,000 delegates from all sections of the country. They will formulate a program designed to defeat the postwar wave of reaction against Negro citizens.

In his letter to Cayton, Murray called attention to the CIO's "demonstrated, fundamental interest in the struggle of America's largest minority for the attainment of equal opportunity," and expressed his wishes that the convention "will represent a constructive contribution toward the goals we both believe in."

Negro Congress Asks U. N. To Relieve Race Of 'Oppression' In U.S.

DETROIT, June 3—(AP)—In a demand for "full freedom and absolute equality," the National Negro Congress today had petitioned the United Nations to bring "relief from oppression" to 13,000,000 members of the race in the United States.

The highlight of the Congress' 10th anniversary convention was a letter to Secretary General Trygve Lie of the U. N. requesting action under Article 71 of the charter.

The article permits minorities to ask assistance to prevent discrimination "on ground of race."

In New York, a spokesman for Lie issued the following statement:

"No such communication has yet come to Mr. Lie's attention. If such a communication is received it will, of course, be acknowledged and studied to determine what consideration, if any, the United Nations may appropriately give to it under provisions of the charter."

The petition to the U. N. read in part:

"It is with profound regret that we, a section of the Negro people, having failed to bring relief from oppression through constitutional appeal, find ourselves forced to bring this vital issue—which we have sought for almost a century since emancipation to solve within the boundary of our country—to the attention of this historic body."

The Congress also messaged President Truman, asserting that Negro citizens "find the present conditions intolerable" and terming the U. N. appeal "an historical moment in the life of the nation."

Negro Congress Head Condemns Truman Action

Detroit, June 1 (AP).—A program involving a goal of 100,000 members and a $60,000 emergency fund to aid colonial peoples abroad, to fight the poll tax, and assist the CIO drive to organize Southern labor was outlined to the National Negro Congress yesterday by its president, Dr. Max Yergan.

Dr. Yergan asked the convention to "go on record in unmistakable terms in condemnation of President Truman, whereby he has become the enemy of workers of this country as well as of organized labor, and champions the cause of oppressors and

Negro Congress Charts Path for Political Action

By Claudia Jones

DETROIT.—No greater demonstration of the vitality of the Negro peoples-labor alliance was given America and the world than the actions of 700 delegates to the 10th anniversary convention of the National Negro Congress, which rallied under the slogan, "Death Blow to Jimcrow."

The ever-recurrent theme of the convention was unity.

- Unity of the Negro people and their organizations.
- Unity of the Negro people with their strongest, most reliable ally—the labor movement.
- Support of the Negro people for the demands of organized labor with immediate action to defeat President Truman's strike-breaking legislation and to support the coming strike of the Maritime unions.
- Relentless struggle against the mounting drive toward a third World War by British and American imperialism.

UN PETITION

The same unity expressed on a national level was evidenced in the NNC's petition addressed to the United Nations which raised the jimcrow question in the United States to an international level.

The letter, addressed to Trygve Lie, director-general of the United Nations, over the signatures of Max Yergan, NNC president, and Revels Cayton, executive secretary, stated:

"It is with an expression of profound regret that we, a section of the Negro people, having failed to find relief from oppression through constitutional appeal, find ourselves forced to bring this vital issue—which we have sought for almost a century since emancipation to solve within the boundary of our country—to the attention of this historic body—and to request you, as Director-General, palce it for consideration before the Economic and Social Council, or that body which, in your understanding, it may belong."

To Truman a letter stated: "The Negro citizens find the recent conditions intolerable and are, therefore, presenting their appeal to the highest court of mankind—the United Nations."

MILITANT TEMPER

The delegates were the liveliest, most determined and militant group ever witnessed in convention. Their temper was for action—an action borne of Negro-labor unity, and struggle, as reflected in the 85 percent who were from trade unions, whose aggregate membership represented close to one million.

They came from 24 states—11 of which are below the Mason-Dixon line—with two fraternal delegates from Canada, one from France and one from India. Prominently represented too were delegates from church, civic and veterans organizations, political parties, Communists, Democrats, Republicans and American Labor; NAACP; Urban League, fraternal groups and youth organizations.

DR. MAX YERGAN

REVELS CAYTON

NEGRO-LABOR UNITY

Of primary significance was the new emphasis reflected in the keynote address for orienting the National Negro Congress on the working mass of Negro people and labor. Dr. Max Yergan, recalling the 10-year history and tradition which helped accelerate Negro-labor unity and trade union consciousness to Negro workers, stated:

"We must carry this development even further. Labor must be the dominant force in the National Negro Congress. We must also give expression to the basic common interests between Negro workers and the Negro middle class. There is no basic conflict between the two, except for a very small section of Negroes whose loyalties are with reaction, and these we must expose in the interests of unity as a service to the Negro people and to democracy in the United States."

Never before in the history of the United States were so many outstanding Negro trade unionists, AFL - CIO, assembled together.

JOBS, SECURITY

A measure of their contributions was the resolution unanimously passed by the Convention on jobs and security, and the organization of a trade union department of NNC established in the new constitution. Keynote of the resolution was that "all of organized labor will be compelled to fight for its very self-preservation and security."

"We must assure by all means at our command," it stated further, "that in this struggle there is no return to any conditions pitting white and Negro workers against each other to the advantage only of their common enemies."

The wartime gains of one million Negro workers who won jobs in war industries, and through the early organizing efforts of the NNC and the labor movement, are being scuttled, the resolution declared, and set for the NNC the effort to "maintain as a minimum the levels of employment of Negroes won during the war years."

Among the numerous proposals and actions to meet this need are:

Government ownership of natural resources, "such as the giant industrial plants south and north which were built at the people's expense during the war which private industry refuses to operate"; campaigns against public utilities to break down job bars; campaign for use of veteran Negro pilots by the American airlines companies; a review by unions to take necessary steps in job referrals to see that new and expanding consumer industries are staffed with Negro workers, breaking down discriminatory hiring in the white collar fields; establishment of a trade union department of NNC with a full-time director

A ringing declaration of political independence against allegiance to the major parties and a call to vigorous political struggle to win Negroes' rights to jobs, education, decent homes, freedom from lynch terror and full use of the ballot was another highlight of this convention.

The Declaration stated that both the Republican and Democratic parties have "demonstrated time and again that neither is the friend of the Negro people, or of the Negro's stanuchest ally, the progressive labor movement."

"Nothing shows this more clearly" it continued, "than the two-party doublecross on FEPC and the current strikebreaking activities of the President and Congress. We have had abundant opportunity to learn that the campaign promises of the Democratic Party and the Republican Party to advance the cause of Negro democratic rights are not worth the paper on which they are written. These are disruptive decoys whose only purpose is to ensnare the Negro vote."

Independent political action, then, was declared the cardinal principle which must guide the Negro people in the 1946 Congressional elections and in 1948.

The convention refused to "be misled into hasty endorsement of some prematurely formed 'third party.'" It declared that its perspective "is for the building of a genuine third party movement in the United States based primarily upon the forces of organized labor and sufficiently broad to encompass all of the progressive forces of our society."

Reflecting that "the crucial 1946 elections are already here," it urged the delegates to gear "our political struggles during this perod . . . within the framework of parties already on the scene."

Among the other guiding principles are: cooperation with labor and other Negro people's organizations and other independent political groups, intensified struggles to abolish the polltax and to register the maximum number of Negro voters, North, and West.

A national political action committee of NNC will be set up, with local NNC councils doing likewise.

The national board of the NNC was instructed to explore the "possibility of convening through joint actions with other national organizations of the Negro people a National Negro People's convention for Political Action."

These are but highlights of this rich and historic convention. Much more will have to be written on other phases of this convention for they give an insight into the temper and unity of the Negro people with their allies, primarily labor, for peace and security.

PERSPECTIVES

Immediate perspectives include: A goal of 100,000 members within the next six months.

Support to the Maritime strike.

Aid to the Columbia, Tenn., victims.

Publication in hundreds of thousands of the UN petition.

Aid to the Southern organizing drive.

Job campaigns on housing, for Negro vetcrans.

New officers include Dr. Max Yergan, president - elect; Revels Cayton executive secretary, and C. LeBron Simmons, treasurer, named to succeed Ferdinand Smith, now first vice president. Twelve other representative vice president were named and a board of 77 people from 19 states.

M. Fazal Elhai Qurban, fraternal delegate from the All-India Trade Union Congress, and M. Sidney Pelage of Paris were elected honorary members of the national board.

NN Congress Considers Program

For Equal Rights In United States

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga

Organization Of White, Colored Labor Analyzed

6-5-46

DETROIT— (NNPA) —Nearly 1,000 delegates to the tenth annual convention of the National Negro Congress last Friday considered a program for elimination of race and religious segregation and discrimination and for equal rights between colored and white people.

The program was proposed by Kenneth Kennedy, national com- er of the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America, in a message read for him as the con- tion.

It called for a national housing program "for all who need housing"; abolition of the poll tax; end to Ku Klux Klan "terrorism"; a strong price control program; equal educational opportunities fo colored people; friendship with Russia, and termination of the policy of using atomic energy at a weapon of "international diplomacy."

ORGANIZATION OF LABOR

Max Yergan, president of the Congress, told the convention that the continued advance of the trade union movement lies in the single organization of white and colored labor.

"This lesson has been learned by the vast majority of the Negro masses, and the National Negro Congress takes pride in the fact that this political and organizational activities have helped the Negro people learn this lesson," Yergan said.

A statement released by the convention charged that President Truman's action to end the recent rail strike and his proposel to anti-strike legislation was " a sinister plot to destroy the whole labor movement."

The convention began Thursday night and ended last Sunday.

NEGRO CONGRESS SEEKS TALKS ON CIO RELATIONS

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.
Thurs. 12-12-46

Officers of the National Negro Congress will seek to "discuss and clear up" misunderstandings regarding relations with the CIO, according to a statement issued yesterday by President Max Yergan and executive secretary Revels Clayton.

The statement was issued in response to inquiries concerning a letter of John Brophy, director of Industrial Union Councils of the CIO sent to the Los Angeles CIO. That communication said "the National CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination has advised" Mr Brophy that "the national office of the CIO has never endorsed the National Negro Congress" and that "from time to time the policies of the NNC are at variance and in opposition to the policies of the CIO."

The NNC statement follows:

1. The position of the National Negro Congress since its organization in 1936 has been one of support to the policies of the CIO and progressive labor generally. We have fought, consistently, to bring the Negro workers and the Negro people into the trade union movement. We believe that the policy of the NNC in support of the CIO's program has been and remains essential for the progress of Negro as well as white Americans. The fundamental conviction of the National Negro Congress is that the highest interests of the Negro people and the forces of organized labor are interdependent. This is especially true today when there is evidence of the strongest possible effort to smash organized labor.

2. The Congress has conducted a militant fight against lynching, and all other forms of oppression inflicted upon Negroes, and has campaigned for adequate housing, price and rent control, for decent hours and living wages, against colonialism and now for world peace. In light of the above declared policy and program, we are forced to ask in what respects the policies of the National Negro Congress are "at variance, and in opposition to" those of the CIO. We have to conclude, therefore, that Mr. Brophy's reference to non-recognition of the National Negro Congress by the CIO is based on a misunderstanding of the National Negro Congress. This misunderstanding, the National Negro Congress is taking immediate steps to discuss and clear up. 12-12-46

3. The National Negro Congres takes note of the endorsement of the National CIO of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and expresses its view that this endorsement is in accord with our fundamental conviction that the interests of the Negro people and labor are being served through the development of the closest possible collaboration between labor and the Negro people.

38g 1946

10th Anniversary

Negro Congress Asks UN Probe Jimcrow

Daily Workers New York, N.Y. Tuesday

Special to The Worker *(Reprinted from late editions of yesterday's 'Worker').*

DETROIT, June 1.—The National Negro Congress in a dramatic move today called upon the Social and Economic Council of the United Nations to investigate the oppression of 13,000,000 Negroes in the United States.

Meeting at the Rackham Memorial Building of the University of Michigan, 1,000 Negro and white delegates at the 10th anniversary convention ratified the petition to be sent to Trygve Lie, director general of the UN Security Council, with only one dissenting vote.

Lie is in Detroit attending the automotive industry's golden jubilee.

The three-page petition was submitted to the Congress by Revels Cayton, executive secretary of the NNC, and contained an eight-page document by Dr. Herbert Aptheker, member of the American Historical Society, entitled "The Oppression of the Negro People: The Facts."

Aptheker's document listed the social, economic and political oppressions of the Negro people since Reconstruction. It was based entirely on government material.

A copy of the petition was sent to President Truman and Edward Stettinius, U. S. delegate to the Security Council, who recently submitted his resignation.

The letter to Lie read:

"It is with an expression of profound regret that we, a section of the Negro people having failed to find relief from oppression through Constitutional appeal find ourselves forced to bring this vital issue—which we have sought for almost a century since emancipation to solve within the boundary of our country—to the attention of this historic body, and to request that you as director general place it for consideration before the Economic and Social Council or that body which, in your understanding it may belong."

YERGAN

CAYTON

The letter was signed by Max Yergan, president of NNC, and Cayton.

The letter to Truman pointed out that the Negro people find their "conditions intolerable" and that he "has reversed" the policies of Roosevelt at home and abroad.

Paul Robeson, whose speech was broadcast on a national hookup, appealed for a strong united movement to set American imperialist reaction back on its heels and prevent a third world war.

Victory for imperialist reaction, declared Robeson "would mean oppression far worse than our slave forefathers ever knew.

"Let us go out and tell the Negro people the meaning of the current drive to weaken and destroy labor when we see the leader of our country act as a strike-breaker for corporations and preparing now to mobilize the Army and Navy to break the coming maritime strike.

"Let our people know that this move to attack organized labor is an attack too upon the Negro people, and that we will defend labor rights as our own."

Robeson called for all out support by the NNC to the great drive of labor to organize the south.

In an appeal for Anglo-Soviet American unity, Robeson said, "Let us never forget that it was unity of America, Soviet Russia and Britain that won the war, and this is the only way enduring peace can be built."

"Russia is the one great country where the working people own and operate their economy for their own use, where government is truly concerned with the welfare of all the people, where racial and religious prejudice and discrimination have been completely destroyed, where the oppressed colonial half of mankind finds a champion of their struggles for freedom, Russia is the most powerful force for peace today. We will join in the fight for peaceful collaboration with the Soviet Union as our own."

JACOB LAWRENCE

Negro Congress Art Show

Daily Worker New York, N.Y. Wed. 5-29-46

DETROIT, Mich.—Nationally prominent Negro and white artists will exhibit their works at the Detroit Art Exhibit which opens at the Urban League, 208 Mack Ave. on Wednesday, May 29.

The show, which is sponsored jointly by New Masses and the Detroit Council of the National Negro Congress, is part of the 10th anniversary convention of the Negro Congress in Detroit May 30-June 2.

Among the artists being exhibited are: Philip Evergood, Robert Gwathmey, Jacob Lawrence, Elizabeth Catlett, Leroy Foster, Charles White, Richard Dempsey, Richard Barthe, Oliver LaGrone, Louis Lozowick, David Burliuk, Tromka.

Lie to Study Plea Of Negro Congress

Secretary-General Trygve Lie said yesterday he would give careful consideration to a National Negro Congress resolution urging the UN to eliminate Jimcrow practices in the United States.

The resolution, adopted by the Congress in Detroit last Saturday, called on the United Nations meeting here to wipe out "discrimination and other abuses on the grounds of race and color" in this country.

Lie, who said he had not yet received the appeal, promised to study the resolution to determine "what consideration the United Nations may appropriately give to it under the provisions of the UN Charter."

Negro Congress Labor Delegates Score Truman

5-31-46 Daily Worker New York

By Claudia Jones

DETROIT, May 30.—Negro and white trade union delegates to the 10th anniversary convention of the National Negro Congress yesterday called Truman's breaking of the railroad strike and his anti-labor legislation proposal a "sinister plot" to destroy the whole labor movement.

Meeting in the board room of Local 600-UAW-CIO, the trade unionists discussed the results of all-day special session in a press conference on the eve of the convention.

The delegates opened up the convention on the Truman-Byrnes "get tough with labor and with the democratic peoples of the world" with all their might to defend the

declared

The unionists further urged the brotherhoods to contribute to the fight against the Truman anti-strike proposal "by ending for all time discrimination within their own ranks." This act, the statement said, "would mobilize not only the Negro people but all Americans who believe in freedom and democracy."

While scoring Truman's "consistent pattern of pious talking and contrary deeds," in line with actions on FEPC, OPA and "his latest fascist military inter-American alliance proposal," these unionists pulled no punches with regard to the policy followed by the Republicans.

"The leaders of the Republican Party need take no comfort from the peoples' denunciation of Truman," they declared "because it was the Republicans who formed the coalition with Southern poll tax Democrats to defeat the FEPC and pass the Case Bill."

As an answer to Truman and Byrnes," the trade unionists called for "united independent political action by all sections of organized labor with its natural allies—the Negro people, the professional people, the farmers, and small business people whose future is bound up with that of the working people of America."

Those present included: Revels Cayton, executive secretary of the National Negro Congress; Charles Collins, vice-president of Hotel & Club Employes Local 6; Marcel

38g 1946

10th Anniversary

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A copy of the petition was sent to President Truman and Edward Stettinius, U. S. delegate to the Security Council, who recently submitted his resignation.

The letter to Lie read:

"It is with an expression of profound regret that we, a section of the Negro people having failed to find relief from oppression through Constitutional appeal find ourselves forced to bring this vital issue—which we have sought for almost a century since emancipation to solve within the boundary of our country—to the attention of this historic body, and to request that you as director general place it for consideration before the Economic and Social Council or that body which, in your understanding it may belong."

YERGAN

CAYTON

The letter was signed by Max Yergan, president of NNC, and Cayton.

The letter to Truman pointed out that the Negro people find their "conditions intolerable" and that he "has reversed" the policies of Roosevelt at home and abroad.

Paul Robeson, whose speech was broadcast on a national hookup, appealed for a strong united movement to set American imperialist reaction back on its heels and prevent a third world war.

Victory for imperialist reaction, declared Robeson "would mean oppression far worse than our slave forefathers ever knew.

"Let us go out and tell the Negro people the meaning of the current drive to weaken and destroy labor when we see the leader of our country act as a strike-breaker for corporations and preparing now to mobilize the Army and Navy to break the coming maritime strike.

"Let our people know that this move to attack organized labor is an attack too upon the Negro people, and that we will defend labor rights as our own."

Robeson called for all out support by the NNC to the great drive of labor to organize the south.

In an appeal for Anglo-Soviet American unity, Robeson said, "Let us never forget that it was unity of America, Soviet Russia and Britain that won the war, and this is the only way enduring peace can be built."

"Russia is the one great country where the working people own and operate their economy for their own use, where government is truly concerned with the welfare of all the people, where racial and religious prejudice and discrimination have been completely destroyed, where the oppressed colonial half of mankind finds a champion of their struggles for freedom, Russia is the most powerful force for peace today. We will join in the fight for peaceful collaboration with the Soviet Union as our own."

JACOB LAWRENCE

Lie to Study Plea Of Negro Congress

Secretary-General Trygve Lie said yesterday he would give careful consideration to a National Negro Congress resolution urging the UN to eliminate Jimcrow practices in the United States.

The resolution, adopted by the Congress in Detroit last Saturday, called on the United Nations meeting here to wipe out "discrimination and other abuses on the grounds of race and color" in this country.

Lie, who said he had not yet received the appeal, promised to study the resolution to determine "what consideration the United Nations may appropriately give to it under the provisions of the UN Charter."

Negro Congress Art Show

DETROIT, Mich.—Nationally prominent Negro and white artists will exhibit their works at the Detroit Art Exhibit which opens at the Urban League, 208 Mack Ave. on Wednesday, May 29.

The show, which is sponsored jointly by New Masses and the Detroit Council of the National Negro Congress, is part of the 10th anniversary convention of the Negro Congress in Detroit May 30-June 2.

Among the artists being exhibited are: Philip Evergood, Robert Gwathmey, Jacob Lawrence, Elizabeth Catlett, Leroy Foster, Charles White, Richard Dempsey, Richard Barthe, Oliver LaGrone, Louis Lozowick, David Burliuk, Tromka.

Negro Congress Labor Delegates Score Truman

By Claudia Jones

DETROIT, May 30.—Negro and white trade union delegates to the 10th anniversary convention of the National Negro Congress yesterday called Truman's breaking of the railroad strike and his anti-labor legislation proposal a "sinister plot" to destroy the whole labor movement.

Meeting in the board room of Local 600-UAW-CIO, the trade union KNOW SLAVERY ists discussed the results of all-day special session in a press conference on the eve of the convention.

The delegates opened up the convention on the Truman-Byrnes "get tough with labor and with the democratic peoples of the world"

policy as part of plans now under- free trade union mov

Negro people will not the hysteria President Truman has stimulate."

"We clearly see that our interest lies with that of organized labor States" a statement released to the press said. "Negro workers, and we are determined to fight who certainly know the meaning this attempt by President Truman of involuntary servitude, will fight with all the resources at our with all their might to defend the command," the statement de-

clared

The unionists further urged the brotherhoods to contribute to the fight against the Truman anti-strike proposal "by ending for all time discrimination within their own ranks." This act, the statement said, "would mobilize not only the Negro people but all Americans who believe in freedom and democracy."

While scoring Truman's "consistent pattern of pious talking and contrary deeds," in line with actions on FEPC, OPA and "his latest fascist military inter-American alliance proposal," these unionists pulled no punches with regard to the policy followed by the Republicans.

"The leaders of the Republican Party need take no comfort from the peoples' denunciation of Truman," they declared "because it was the Republicans who formed the coalition with Southern polltax Democrats to defeat the FEPC and pass the Case Bill."

As an answer to Truman and Byrnes," the trade unionists called for "united independent political action by all sections of organized labor with its natural allies—the Negro people, the professional people, the farmers, and small business people whose future is bound up with that of the working people of America."

Those present included: Revels Cayton, executive secretary of the National Negro Congress; Charles Collins, vice-president of Hotel & Club Employes Local 6; Marcel

Scherer, organizer, United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Josh Lawrence, National Maritime Union patrolman; Eleanor Godding, president, Welfare Local 1, United Public Workers, Ewart Guinier and Thomas Richardson, officials, United Public Workers, all of New York.

Also, Hodges Mason and Shelton Tappes of the CIO United Auto Workers, Detroit; John Goodman, vice-president AFL Building Service Employes, International, New York; Ray Dennis and Admiral Kilpatrick, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Cleveland; Raymond Tillman, Transport Workers Union, New Orleans; Oliver Boutte, Marine Cooks and Stewards, San Francisco.

FEDERAL AIDE HITS NEGRO HOUSING LAG

Times, New York, N. Y.

National Congress Hears Own Executive Call for a Racial Proletariat, 'Rough, Tough'

6-1-46

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DETROIT, May 31—"Too many people with too little money crowded into too few houses on too little land is the present problem of housing for urban Negroes," Frank Horne, race relations adviser for the Federal Public Housing Authority, told the National Negro Congress today. Sat.

"The Detroit City Council has just rejected a site for public housing for Negroes because for the protests of white property owners," he continued. "Such resistance tends to tie the growing Negro population into tight pockets that produce slums, social regeneration and racial tensions and conflict."

Mr. Horne urged the congress to interest itself in "intelligent community action aimed at increasing the land area available for Negroes and other low-income groups." He asserted that passage of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft housing bill offered the greatest hope to veterans.

For a Negro "Offensive"

"Bold, militant action, fighting power to permeate the ranks of Negro peoples" was called for this morning by Revels Cayton, former organizer for West Coast longshoremen, and now executive director of the congress.

"Negroes must begin taking an offensive against those who take offensive against us," he said. "An attack is the order of the day as a challenge to the old order."

Mr. Cayton asserted that "a new proletariat among Negroes" was coming to the fore, which would be "rough, tough, angry and well organized" for "a struggle against a common enemy and a common oppressor—world fascism."

UAW Support Promised

"Death to Jim Crow" was "a daring slogan" and one that would be supported by the United Automobile Workers, CIO, George F. Addes, secretary-treasurer of that union, said tonight.

He went on to say that the UAW-CIO had "the declared aim" to strike a death blow to Jim Crow "and other outward manifestations of racial hatred" and to make it "unpopular for those in our midst who persist in vicious labeling of minority groups in our union." Mr. Addes added that the General Motors division of the union would make an all-out effort "to ban Jim Crow practices in all General Motors plants."

Representative A. J. Sabath of Illinois wrote to the Congress that "as long as one-tenth of the population of the United States was arbitrarily deprived of equal rights in earning a living, in getting an education, in living decently," we had faled in our struggle toward democratic living.

The Communist party moved into control of the organizational set-up of the Congress this morning with the appointment of many well-known party leaders in steering committees.

Representatives Hugh DeLacy of Washington, and Adam C. Powell of New York and Benjamin J. Davis, Communist member of the New York City Council, were speakers tonight. Michael Quill, New York Transport Workers Union, was unable to attend because of transportation difficulties.

NEGRO CONGRESS APPEALS TO U. N.

New York Times

Detroit Gathering Asks It to Halt Oppression of the Race in This Country

Sunday 6-2-46

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DETROIT, June 1—The National Negro Congress today asked the United Nations to bring "relief from oppression" to 13,000,000 members of the race in the United States.

New York Times

A petition addressed to Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations read:

"It is with an expression of profound regret that we, a section of the Negro people, having failed to find relief from oppression through constitutional appeal, find ourselves forced to bring this vital issue, which we have sought, for almost a century since emancipation, to solve within the boundary of our country to the attention of this historic body and to request you, as Secretary General, place it for consideration before the Economic and Social Council, or to that body which, in your understanding it may belong."

[In New York, according to The Associated Press, a spokesman for Secretary General Lie issued the following statement: "No such communication has yet come to Mr. Lie's attention. If such a communication is received it will, of course, be acknowledged and studied to determine what consideration, if any, the United Nations may appropriately give to it under provisions of the Charter."]

Sunday 6-2-46

Plea of the Petition

The petition, signed by Dr. Max Yergan, president, and Revels Cayton, executive secretary of the congress, requested that the United Nations take the following steps:

1. Make such studies as it may deem necessary of "political, economic and social discrimination" against Negroes;

2. Make such recommendations and take such other actions as it may deem proper with respect to the facts stated, to the end that higher standards in the field of human rights may be achieved in the United States and discrimination and other abuses on the grounds of race and color may be checked and eliminated;

3. To take such other and further steps as may seem just and proper to end the oppression of the American Negro.

Letter to the President

The congress sent a letter to President Truman, apprising him of the petition to the United Nations, and also saying in part:

"The Negro people had hoped that out of the war there would come an extension of democratic rights and liberties so heroically fought for by all oppressed peoples.

"Your Administration, however, has reversed the democratic program of the Roosevelt Government, both internally, and in relation to foreign policy. Great burdens have been forced upon the shoulders of the Negro people.

"Negro citizens find the present conditions intolerable, and are therefore, presenting their appeal to the highest court of mankind, the United Nations."

Six and one-half pages of what were called facts relating to oppression of the American Negro, as compiled by Dr. Herbert Apotheker, were appended to the letters to Secretary General Lie and the President.

Some speakers referred to President Truman as making "another Missouri compromise" and as an enemy of labor. A resolution introduced by Oliver Boutte of the International Longshoremen's Union called upon the President to end his "strike-breaking activities" against seven maritime bodies.

Negro Congress Votes Aid to Maritime Unions

Daily Worker, New York

Wed. 6/5/46

By Claudia Jones

DETROIT, June 4.—Support to the coming maritime strike was among the resolutions voted at the closing session of the National Negro Congress.

Organization of a Negro Political Action group was also voted. It was decided to move the Congress national headquarters to Detroit.

After hearing Ferdinand Smith, secretary of the National Maritime Union, CIO, and Josh Lawrence of the NMU strike committee, the convention decided to establish a committee of 22 leading Negroes to aid the seamen.

Charles Collins, vice-president Hotel and Club Employes Union, AFL, outlined the principles followed by the trade union department by the NNC.

A resolution unanimously voted which had been reported by Marcel Scherer, representative, District 4, United Electrical Workers, stated that, "all of organized labor will be compelled to fight for its very self-preservation and security.

"We must assure with all means at our command, that in this struggle, there is no return to any condition pitting white and Negro workers against each other, to the advantage of their common enemy." New York, N. Y.

The NNC jobs resolution set as its goal "striving to maintain as a minimum, the levels of employment of Negroes won during the war years." New York, N. Y.

It likewise urged government ownership of the giant war plants which private industry refuses to operate.

"Such government ownership, and government ownership of the natural resources, will provide jobs, sorely needed by Negro workers displaced from many of these plants north and south, and for returning veterans," the resolution said. 6-5-46

The resolution also urged that federal and state governments undertake without delay programs of vitally needed public works improvements, to provide jobs "for unemployed war workers and veterans whom private industry is failing to employ."

UNION DEPARTMENT

A permanent trade union department of NNC will be headed by Donald Henderson, international president of the Food and Tobacco Workers; William Young, United Steel Workers, and representatives of CIO President Philip Murray's Wage Policy Committee: Mervyn Rathbone, California State Industrial Council; Raymond Tillman, Transport Workers Union; Hodges Mason, United Auto Workers, and Charles Collins. A maximum of three more persons would include Marcel Scherer, named co-chairman of the committee, a railroad brotherhood representative, and a leading woman trade unionist.

Thirteen vice-presidents were elected. They are, Ferdinand Smith New York; Edward E. Strong, New York; Collins; Matthew L. Crawford, California; Robbie Mae Riddick, Suffolk, Va.; Rev. A. C. Williams, Detroit; Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown; Raymond Tillman; Osceola McCaine, Southern Conference for Human Welfare; Dr. J. S. Bourne, Boston; Frederick Tashme, American Jewish Congress, Chicago; Walter Frisbee, Indiana; and J. B. Simmons, State Council, Toledo, O.

An executive board of 77 was elected. The New Yorkers of the board include City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis; John Goodman, AFL; Ada B. Jackson; Herbert Aptheker; Josh Lawrence; Henry Winston; Ewart Guinier; Hope Stevens, and Doxey Wilkerson.

ELECT EMITH 6-5-46

Ferdinand C. Smith, national secretary of the National Maritime Union, was elected first vice president of the National Negro Congress at the NNC's convention in Detroit, which closed Monday.

Harriet Tubman Day Marked at Negro Congress

By William Allan Daily Worker

DETROIT, May 31.—The 10th anniversary convention of the National Negro Congress opened here last night at the Bethel AME Church with more than 400 delegates. Speakers were M. Fazal Elahi Qurban, All-India Trade Union Congress; James Dombrowski, Southern Conference for Human Welfare; Alan Morrison, UNAW; Donald Henderson, FTAWA-CIO; John Simmons, Councilman from Toledo; Dr. Max Yergan and Halois Moorhead of the AFL. New York, N.Y.

Today was Harriet Tubman Day at the congress. 6-1-46

Revels Cayton, executive secretary of the NNC, made the main report. Main sessions of the congress will be held at the Rackham Memorial.

Friday afternoon opened a series of panels on: Sat

Jobs and Security—Co-chairman Shelton Tapps, UAW, with Daisy George, business agent of the AFL Hotel and Club Employes, as co-chairman.

Health and Housing—Co-chairman, Atoorney C. Francis Strarford, president of the Chicago NNC, with Eleanor Goding, president of New York Local 1, United Public Workers of America, CIO, as co-chairman.

Civil Rights panels were headed by Dr. Arthur Huff Fauset and Attorney Samuel Neuburger, civil rights attorney.

SOUTH PANEL

The panel on the South was headed by Raymond Dennis, chairman, Cleveland CIO Council, and Hosen Hudson, United Steelworkers, CIO, Birmingham, Ala.

Friday night saw 3,000 people pack a Freedom Rally at Cass Tech High School, who heard Paul Robeson, Councilman Benjamin Davis, Congressman Clayton Powell, UAW secretary-treasurer George F. Addes and Michael J. Quill, New York councilman.

Tomorrow will be Cripus Attucks Day with commissions meeting: veterans, women, peace, youth, culture, education, trade unions and political action.

Sunday will be observed as Frederick Douglass Day, opening with church services and concluding with business sessions, election of officers and executive board and unfinished business.

UAW leader George F. Addes in his address thanked the NNC and all its branches for their cooperation during the recent wage struggles. 6-1-46

ADDES HAILS PARLEY

"Negro workers," said Addes, "will fight alongside their white brothers against President Truman's strike breaking legislation and will see in that proposed legislation a sinister plot to destroy the whole labor movement. 6-1-46

"Negro workers, who certainly know the meaning of involuntary servitude, will fight with all their might to defend the free trade union movement.

He declared the Republicans could take no comfort from the present people's denunciation of Truman, as these same Republicans together with the Democrat polltax representatives from the South defeated FEPC.

Geetings came from all parts of America to the opening sessions.

Negro Congress Maps Wide Fight To End Jim Crow

By Claudia Jones Daily Worker

DETROIT, June 3.—The 1,000 delegates to the 10th Anniversary Convention of the National Negro Congress wound up their parley here yesterday after adopting a militant program against oppression.

Endorsements was given labor's southern organizing drive. The delegates urged the NNC, AFL and CIO to draw closer together to organize southern Negroes and whites by **"fighting for full political and economic freedom of Negro and white workers as an integral part of the campaign."** Jul. 6-4-46

Raymond Tillman, an international representative of the CIO Transport Workers Union of New Orleans, called for support to the Southern organizing drive which was pledged in a resolution "recognizing the great need for organizing the South in the interests of all Americans and especially in the interest of the political and economic needs of the Negro people." "Full support to the campaigns of the AFL and CIO," were resolved.

Nine points make up the objectives of the NNC as embodied in its constitution: New York.

(1) Full citizenship rights as guaranteed in the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Federal Constitution.

(2) The right of the Negro people to be free from Jimcrowism and mob violence and enactment of Federal anti-lynch legislation.

(3) Employment for the Negro people, free from any job discrimination by Government agencies and private industry.

(4) Promotion of the cause of trade unionism among Negroes and organization of Negro workers into trade unions on a basis of full equality.

(5) Effective health, educational and housing needs for Negroes without discrimination and for security against old age unemployment and want. Jul. 6-4-46

(6) Cultural development and expression of the Negro people regarding their traditions and contributions to American democracy, and a fight on all falsifications and distortions of their historic role in American life.

(7) Promotion of the cause of peace, furthering of the aims of the United Nations, aid for the liberation of the oppressed colonial and semi-colonial peoples of the world, opposition to imperialist wars and a realization of a genuine brotherhood of man.

(8) An end to discrimination and segregation in the armed forces.

(9) A spirit of unity and cooperation between the Negro and white people in a common struggle for their mutual welfare.

A spirit of enthusiastic cooperation pervaded the discussion. Delegates pledged financial support. Delegations from Chicago, Michigan and California offered to raise $4,000 in the next 30 days.

More than $60,000 was pledged in the form of outright contributions by individuals, trade unions, religious and civic organizations.

Carnella Forman, Michigan United Auto Workers delegate, urged the convention and stated that "no loopholes" should be left open to spike its success.

Frank Sykes, former native of Louisiana, told the delegates that "having lived under KKK rule and lynch law in Louisiana and having had a brother killed by police terror in Michigan" no effort to back up the NNC drive with cold cash was too great. Jul. 6-4-46

The building of the NNC in the South and the "systematic exploitation and oppression of the Negro people through Jimcrow disfranchisement, terror and forms of impoverishment exercised in its most concentrated and vicious forms in the Southern states of this nation" were stressed at the meeting.

A Southern Regional Conference will be held within the next three months. It will concern itself with the organizing drive and the other problems facing the Negro people in the South.

Major provisions of the new constitution is to establish the National Negro Congress "based primarily upon chapters or branches composed of individual members in local communities, trade unions, churches and other local organizations, which chapters shall be chartered by the National Executive Board." New York

The convention reelected Dr. Max Yergan as president and Revels Cayton as executive secretary. C. Lebron Simmons, assistant to the District Attorney in Wayne County (Detroit) was elected treasurer to succeed Ferdinand Smith, vice-president, National Maritime Union.

Negro Group Petitions U. N. to Probe Oppression of Race In United States

Courier - Journal

By the Associated Press.

Detroit, June 1.—In a demand for "full freedom and absolute equality," the National Negro Congress today petitioned the United Nations to bring "relief from oppression" to 13,000,000 members of the United States.

The highlight of the congress' 10th anniversary convention was a letter to Secretary-General Trygve Lie of the U. N. requesting action under Article 71 of the Charter.

The article permits minorities to ask assistance to prevent discrimination "on ground of race."

In New York, a spokesman for Lie issued the following statement: "No such communication has yet come to Mr. Lie's attention.

If such a communication is received it will, of course, be acknowledged and studied to determine what consideration, if any, the United Nations may appropriately give to it under provisions of the Charter."

The petition to the U. N. read in part:

"It is with profound regret that we, a section of the Negro people, find ourselves forced to bring this vital issue—which we have sought for almost a century since emancipation to solve without—to the attention of this historic body."

The congress also messaged President Truman, asserting that Negro citizens "find the present

Louisville Ky.

Negro Congress Plans C.I.O. Drive

Courier-Journal

To Aid C.I.O. Organizing Campaign

Detroit, May 31 (AP)—A program involving a goal of 100,000 members and a $60,000 emergency fund to aid colonial peoples abroad, fight the poll tax, and assist the C.I.O. drive to organize Southern labor, was outlined to the National Negro Congress today by its president, Dr. Max Yergan.

He asked the estimated 1,000 delegates to condemn President Truman "as the enemy of the common man" and as a "high priest of the four-day program of the

CIO, AFL Unions Endorse Negro Congress

The Worker, New York N.Y.

WIDE RESPONSE SHOWS DESIRE TO FIGHT LYNCH TERROR, BAR NEW WAR

Sun. 5-26-46

By Claudia Jones

DETROIT.—The forthcoming 10th anniversary convention of the National Negro Congress, May 31 June 2 in Detroit, will mark the first postwar major national gathering of Negro and labor representatives.

Under the theme: "Death Blow to Jimcrow," delegates from every section of the land will discuss ways to combatting the growing Gestapo-like violence against the Negro people as exemplified in Columbia, Tenn., Hamlet, N. C.; Bessemer, Ala., and Freeport, L. I. They will meet at a time when no guarantees exist in terms of federal policy towards Fair Employment Practices. They will meet to act on the alarming trend of growing unemployment among the Negro people.

They will come to raise their voices for firm adherence to the Roosevelt policies of Big Three unity against the Anglo-American drive to a new atomic war.

The convention call stresses the need for a strengthened unity of the Negro people with labor; inner unity among the Negro people themselves, and a program to achieve the dreams and aspirations for full freedom and equality for the Negro people and the colonial peoples of the world.

10-YEAR TRADITION

The National Negro Congress, way back in 1936, in alliance with the CIO helped to bring the first seeds of industrial unionism to the Negro worker. This tradition is still spoken about among Negro workers in packinghouse, steel, auto, tobacco, etc. This tradition has significance for the forthcoming CIO Southern organizing drive—Operation Dixie.

Fully a dozen major CIO bodies, including internationals and industrial union councils, have formally endorsed the coming convention. These include International Mine Mill and Smelter Workers Union of America, CIO; the National Maritime Union, the United Public Service Workers of America, CIO; state industrial union councils of California and Indiana, and city industrial councils of Cleveland, Cincinnati, Wayne County, Michigan, Toledo. Sun. 5-26-46

FORD LOCAL DELEGATES

Scores of local unions have stated their intentions of sending delegates, including the largest local union in the country, Ford Local 600, which will send about 100 delegates. George F. Addes, secretary-treasurer of the UAW-CIO, has urged every local union to send regular or fraternal delegates.

There is also the support from AFL local unions, of which the endorsement of Local 6, Hotel Club and Restaurant Workers, is an example.

CIO president Philip Murray, in a statement to Revels Cayton, executive secretary of the NNC, emphasized that the "important deliberations will represent a constructive contribution to the goals we both believe in."

CHURCH DELEGATES

The NNC convention has also been endorsed by religious, civic, educational and civic leaders and organizations among the Negro people including Communists, Republicans and Democrats.

Delegates are coming from the United Peoples Action Committee of Philadelphia; the Mass Movement League of Toledo and the Baptist Ministerial Alliance in Detroit, representing more than 300 Baptist churches here.

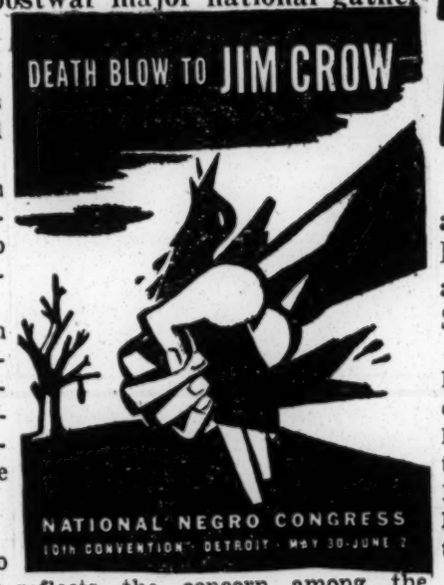
Greetings and endorsements have been received from James Roosevelt; Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Pearl S. Buck and Rep. Helen Gagahan Douglass. Sun. 5-26-46

In the preparation for the convention, many victories have been won. A national hook-up has been accorded the NNC by the American Broadcasting Co. Congressman Hugh DeLacy will speak for the NNC on a nation-wide hook-up from Detroit, Friday, May 31, at 7 p.m. The largest local Detroit station will feature Paul Robeson. Both Robeson and DeLacy head speakers for the Negro Freedom Rally planned here for May 31, at Cass Technical High School.

Others speakers are Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., George F. Addes, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Donald Henderson, president, Food, Tobacco and Agriculture Workers of America, CIO; Kenneth Eckert of the Mine Mill and Smelter Workers Union, and Dr. Max Yergan. Sun 5-26-46

The response to the convention reflects the concern among the Negro people with the growing elimination of their wartime gains, particularly those of Negro women in industry; the absence of any permanent FEPC legislation, filibustered to death by the Southern poll-tax-GOP bloc, with a sellout by both Democratic and Republican Parties and the lack of real battle by the Truman Administration. It reflects a conviction to "do something" about these problems in a mass way.

By its actions this convention can also provide new power and resourcefulness to help stop the headlong drive of imperialism towards a third world war.



Nat'l Negro Congress Files Plea With UN: Probe U.S. Jimcrow

Daily Worker

New York N.Y.

Officers of the National Negro Congress yesterday filed a petition with the United Nations Commission on Human Rights demanding "the elimination of political, economic and social discrimination against Negroes in the United States of America." Fri.

The petition elaborated a resolution adopted by the NNC Detroit convention last week. The Congress had proposed in a letter to Secretary General Trygve Lie that the Negro problem be brought before the Economic and Social Council of the UN. 6-7-46

"It is with an expression of profound regret," the letter to Lie said, "that we, a section of the Negro people having failed to find relief from oppression through constitutional appeal, find ourselves forced to bring this vital issue—which we have sought for almost a century since emancipation to solve within the boundary of our country—to the attention of this historic body."

P. J. Schmidt, secretary of the Commission on Human Rights, said the petition would be filed in the list of communications. Fri.

Representing the National Negro Congress were: Dr. Max Yergan, president; Charles Collins, vice-president, and Revels Cayton, executive secretary.

Cayton Asks Negroes To Fight Truman Bill

Daily Worker

New York N.Y.

Revels Cayton, executive secretary of the National Negro Congress, yesterday called upon the American people and Negroes in particular to fight against the pending anti-labor legislation recommended by President Truman.

Cayton made his statement before leaving for the Tenth Anniversary Convention of the NNC, being held in Detroit May 30 to June 2.

Calling the attention of the public to the present crisis and its significance he said:

"The American people and Negroes in particular must voice their strong opposition to the pending anti-strike legislation recommended to Congress by President Truman. It is highly inconceivable that the man who proclaim his friendship with the

Wed. 5-29-46

are:

1. Equal jobs and economic security for the Negro people.
2. An end to police and armed violence against the Negro people and organized labor.
3. Freedom for the colonial peoples, and American support to the principles of the United Nations.

The main points of this program

Indian Railway Union Leader To Address Negro Congress

5-28-46 Daily Worker

Thursday - New York, N.Y.

DETROIT, May 27.—The noted Indian railway leader and trade unionist, M. Fazal Elahi Qurban, will speak here on Thursday, May 30, at the 10th anniversary convention of the National Negro Congress.

More than 1,000 Negro and white delegates from almost all states in the union will be present. Delegates represent labor, church, civic and community organizations.

Other speakers will be: James Dombrowski, Southern Conference for Human Welfare; Alan Morrison, former war correspondent for **Stars and Stripes** and publicity director for United Negro and Allied Veterans of America; Donald Henderson, CIO Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers of America, and Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress, who will deliver the keynote address.

Chairman will be C. LeBren Simmons, assistant prosecuting attorney of Wayne County and president of the Detroit Council of the National Negro Congress. N.Y. New York

Delegates will consider and act on a draft program which includes equal jobs and economic security for Negroes; immediate enactment of FEPC; strengthened ties between the Negro people and the trade union movement; support for labor's organizing drive in the South; passage of the anti-poll tax bill; an end to police terrorism; full application of the GI Bill of Rights to Negro vets, and passage of national health security laws.

Other points are the need for American-Soviet friendship and freedom for colonial peoples.

38g 1946 10th Anniversary

Detroit's Exciting Art Show

The Worker

DETROIT, Mich.—The Art Exhibit organized here by New Masses, in conjunction with the Detroit Council of the National Negro Congress attracted hundreds of delegates to the 10th annual convention of the National Negro Congress, as well as the citizens of Detroit. 6-9-46

The exhibit, an historic event, demonstrated the tremendous potentialities of the many unrecognized Negro and white working class painters. It demonstrated the desire among workers to enjoy good works of art, to utilize the work of people's artists in the dramatization of the struggles of the workers, Negro and white.

Workers from Ford, Chrysler, General Motors viewed the show with great interest. Discussions developed in every corner of the room: "Why impressionist painting, expressionist painting, why not all realism?," etc. Of the 75 painters exhibiting, 25 were Negroes. Sun.

Among the paintings shown were works by Burliuk, Evergood, Gwathmey, Keller, Glassgold, Bernstein, Lozowick, Catlett, Jacob Lawrence, Turnbull, Barthe, LaGrone.

The exhibition unearthed a remarkable painter, Hughie Lee Smith, a Detroit Ford foundry worker and Negro veteran.

He exhibited with two pieces, both in oil, one of a Negro sailor, another entitled "Flight," a Negro moving forward during the civil war period. Done in sombre colors, the painting is rich with militancy and dignity and determination.

Special interest was shown in Evergood's "Subway." A group of ex-GIs gathered around the strong yet poetic "Veteran" by Harry Gottlieb. 6-9-46

The art show, held in the gallery of the Urban League, included Catlett's "Sharecropper," Wilson's "Black Despair," Chas. White's "Headlines," Barthe's "The Negro Looks Ahead." Sun.

Oliver LaGrone, a Detroit Negro artist and poet, entered three pieces of sculpture, heads of Geo. Addes, R. J. Thomas, and George Washington Carver.

Sophie Wessel exhibited a small Tempera, entitled "Sky Blue." This received great attention: two little children, one Negro, one white, playing hop scotch. "No supremacy there." "They got to read newspapers first"—such were the comments of many of the workers viewing the exhibit. New York, N.Y.

N. M.'s exhibit raised in practice the slogan, "Art is a weapon." Here in Detroit, this art exhibit clearly demonstrated "Art is a great weapon against Jimcrow."

St. Louis and Chicago delegations stopped long enough from the business of the N. N. Congress convention to plan for bringing the exhibit to their cities.

Reunion in Italy—a painting by Joseph LeBoit. The original and 22 other works by the artist are now on exhibit at the ACA Gallery, 61 E. 57 St., N. Y. It's LeBoit's first one-man show.

Negro Congress Appeals Issue To Tribunal

Sweden

Bias Against Blacks Enters International Arena For First Time

DETROIT — By an almost unanimous vote of its 1,000 delegates, the 10th annual convention of the National Negro congress meeting here last week petitioned Trygve Lie, United Nations director-general, to submit the denial of constitutional rights to 13,000,000 U.S. Negroes to the international tribunal. Sat

The historic move will create the first test of that phase of the UN charter which invites minorities to place problems of racial discrimination before the body. And for the first time in the long history of the cancerous race issue in the U.S., the current action brings the condition out of the domestic area and into the international limelight. 6-8-46

In conjunction with the appeal to UN, Revels Cayton, executive secretary of the National Negro Congress, sent a telegram to President Truman notifying him of the demand for "full freedom and absolute equality." Chicago

Ask Low-Cost Housing

The document supporting the appeal and entitled, "The Oppression of the American Negro," was compiled by Dr. Herbert Apeteker of the American Historical Society. The Apeteker paper asked that UN:

1. Make such studies as it may deem necessary of conditions in the United States pertaining to political, economical and social discrimination against Negroes because of their color.

2. Take action to the end that "higher standards" in the field of human rights may be achieved in the United States and "discrimination and other abuses" on the grounds of race and color be "checked and eliminated."

3. Take steps to bring an end to the "oppression of the American Negro." 6-8-46

Another important issue before the NNC convention, that of low-cost housing, particularly for Negro war veterans, was the subject of a panel discussion on Friday. Principal speakers were Frank Horne, race relations adviser for the Federal Public Housing Authority, and B. T. McGraw, Negro housing analyst for the National Housing Administration.

Truman Policies Hit

In a mass NNC freedom rally at Cass Technical High School Friday evening, Paul Robeson, world famous baritone singer and co-chairman of the National Committee to Win the Peace, attacked the policies of President Truman as an offensive against the American labor movement.

After stating that, "The leader of our country asks for power to act as a strike-breaker for profit-swollen corporations," Robeson charged that "our government is no longer the friend of labor and the Negro people, as during the days of Roosevelt." Chicago

He urged that the uninformed Negro be told of the meaning of the current CIO and AFL campaigns to organize labor in the South and that informed Negroes support the drives as their own.

Citizens of Detroit, in addition to the delegates from virtually every state in the union, heard speeches by Band Leader Artie Shaw and his wife, Ava Gardner, movie star. Sat

Other speakers at the freedom rally were City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis Jr., of New York; Mike Quill, international president of the Transport Workers' Union, CIO; George Addes, secretary-treasurer of the United Auto Workers (CIO), and Rep. Hugh DeLacey (D., Wash.) Sat.

Yergan Re-Elected

In its final session on Sunday, the National Negro Congress voted to rally coordinated Negro support of the maritime strike scheduled for June 15. In connection with the collective bargaining action of the union, which is one of the nation's most democratic, the NNC will set up a committee of 200 to appeal to longshoremen for picket line cooperation. 6-8-46

Max Yergan was re-elected president of the congress, which also voted to form a Negro political action group and shift its national headquarters from New York City to Detroit.

The Negro Congress And the Free Press

People & Issues

By Benjamin Davis, Jr.
Communist Councilman, Borough of Manhattan

THE big monopoly newspapers—which become indignant when other countries do not accept their version of freedom of the press—haven't carried a line on the Tenth Anniversary Convention of the National Negro Congress which meets in Detroit next weekend. Inquiries at the national headquarters of the Congress, 307 Lenox Ave., in New York City, reveal that press releases have been regularly sent to all the newspapers, to both the Associated Press and the United Press. Interviews have been held and questions have been invited by the Congress officials as to the character and purpose of the convention.

YET, we must leave no stone unturned to see that this convention is so powerful and effective that it will send a shudder up and down the alleged backbone of the reactionaries and white supremacists. In the next few days before the opening gavel sounds, every trade union and people's organization ought to make sure it is sending delegates to the drive "Operation Detroit."

It is not the National Negro Congress working in a partisan manner which has summoned the people to action. It is the conditions, the big to day developments and realities of life in America. Workers are being thrown off their jobs right and left. Housing evils and inadequacies are the most acute in the last quarter of a century. Tens of thousands of veterans are being treated like vagabonds with no jobs and no homes—with Negro people's vets being lynched as in Freeport, and framed almost in- as in Hamlet, N. C. Lynch terror is mounting with the free press ideas of the multi-millionaire publishers. Far more interesting to them is slandering the Soviet Union, baiting the Communist Party, running down the trade unions, baiting the Negroes—and beating the drums for war.

The principal reason why the newspapers are maintaining such tight-lipped silence is because they hope the Congress will fail. They would like to see no delegates, no program moved by the big monopoly newspapers against lynch terror in America, no program against Jimcrow and anti-Semitism, no unification of the Negro people with their allies and progressive allies to combat the program of domestic fascism engendered by the trusts. Therefore, the less said about the Congress the better from their point of view—that silence is the most acute in and they maintain a pious hope that silence will even kill it. This "silence treatment" the last quarter of a century. Tens of thousands of veterans are being treated like vagabonds with no jobs and no homes—with Negro lishers will fail, I believe. And so will the people's vets being lynched as in Freeport, and framed

But none of these commonly accepted cour- almost in- as in Hamlet, N. C. Lynch terror is mount-
tesies extended to the press seem to fit in variably is a boomerang against those who

ing in the South while the Ku Klux Klan brazenly rides again, even in New York. Big Business and its venal politicians are pursuing a policy of divide and rule, between race, creed and color—with a vengeance. These conditions must be halted through unity, program and militant action. In their place, we must have democracy, security and equality in every sphere of life. Jimcrow must go!

* * *

IN calling this timely convention, the Congress is giving expression to the deep, non-partisan desire of every Negro, every progressive organization and every supporter of Negro rights to do battle against the would-be fuehrers at home—and to win.

The battle cannot be won by any single organization. The tasks before us are too formidable and the enemy too powerful. But working together—the Negro people, all their organizations in staunch cooperation with trade unions and other progressives—victories of a major character cannot be denied.

Unity is the supreme challenge of the hour. It is in this spirit that the Tenth Anniversary Convention of the Congress is making a major and indispensable contribution to the Negro people and to the nation at a most critical moment. "Operation Detroit" must be—and will be—historic! And it will be only the beginning!

See you there.

NEGRO IS PRAISED IN FASCISM DEFEAT

Americans and West Indians Hailed by Dr. Yergan for Aid at Annual Congress

NEW POLICY ADVOCATED

Group Is Urged to Promote an Organization Including All Races of the U. S.

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DETROIT, May 30—The Negroes in America and the West Indies were hailed as "an important factor in the defeat of fascism" by Dr. Max Yergan tonight. "The rise of the little peoples of the world" and the "unity and militancy of the Negro in America" gave strength to the forces of democracy, he said.

Addressing the tenth annual convention of the National Negro Congress—the "left-of-center" interracial organization—Dr. Yergan congratulated the Congress for sacrificing its "organizational life during the war" in order to mobilize the Negro for the struggle against fascism. "But from this point on we will drive for unity within the ranks of the Negro people," he said.

The abolition of "jim crow in the armed forces" was looked upon "not only as a war necessity" but as a "debt of gratitude to Negro veterans, "who have special needs and make special claims on the country," he said. "The Negro veteran is paralyzed by the consciousness that the very principles for which he fought and was willing to lay down his life are denied him," he went on.

The Negro Congress "takes pride in the fact that it came into being at the time that the CIO was organized," Dr. Yergan said. The Congress must no longer view itself as "merely a group of Negroes," he said, "since the advance of the trade union movement lies in the single organization of white and black labor."

"We welcome and will fully support the drive of the CIO and the AFL to organize workers, white and Negro, in the South, and we view the drive to organize the South as of great significance."

Dr. Yergan declared that the Congress would now follow a "new policy," and asked for an organization that would not be "exclusively Negro." This, he said, was made necessary by a rising "campaign of violence against minorities, particularly the Jew, and the Negro peoples of America."

Unity with white workers would not sacrifice the drive for unity among Negroes, Dr. Yergan declared, since there has never been "a conflict between the great body of the so-called middle class and the masses of Negro workers."

Donald Henderson, president of the Food, Tobacco and Agricultural and Allied Workers Union, CIO, said that the success of his union rested upon its fight against discrimination "wherever we found it." He contrasted the CIO with the AFL, which, founded on a principle of justice," had wandered far" in its sixty years of existence, he charged.

"Discrimination enables the boss to squeeze a little more out of all workers, and a great deal more out of the minority against which it is equally aimed," he continued. "The Bilboes and Rankins in Congress, and the employers they work for, know this well," he continued.

"The weight of the United States is being thrown against the struggles of the people of India, Africa, Asia for freedom from British imperialism," and as "a war of threats and provocations directed against the Soviet Union," he stated.

President Truman was condemned tonight "for his proposals to draft labor into the Army." The resolution read that "the unity required to defeat the drastic anti-labor proposals" of the President will require the support of all the labor, both AFL and CIO," and charged that the latest action of the Adiminstration follows "a consistent pattern of pious talking and contrary deeds."

The railroad brotherhood must clean its own house of discrimination against Negro workers, the resolution continued, in order to "mobilize not only the Negro people but all Americans who believe in freedom and democracy."

The congress claimed that most of the 1,000 delegates present, represent areas in the North and Middle West, and, for the first time in its history, "were predominantly little people.

Sessions will continue through Sunday, it was announced.

People & Issues

By Benjamin Davis, Jr.

Communist Councilman, Borough of Manhattan

IT IS APPROXIMATELY a month since the National Negro Congress held its tenth anniversary convention in Detroit. Beginning with the preconvention preparations for the Congress, which were very obvious indeed and on a nationwide scale, the daily newspapers enveloped the Congress in a blanket of silence which has not yet been lifted.

There was one slight exception and that was when the Congress filed the historic petition with the United Nations bidding it look into the vicious system of Jimcrow which exists nationally against Negroes in this country. But even that has been dropped like a hot potato, because plainly it does not fit in with the policies of the monopoly press which is engaged in converting the UN, not into an instrument for international peace, security and justice, but into a tool to establish American imperialism and Anglo-Saxon supremacy over all the other nations of the earth.

The Congress is to be congratulated for its petition to the UN. One can feel confident that it will follow up its initiative with the sort of broad, popular campaign which will cause Messrs. Truman, Byrnes, Vandenberg and Tom Connally to pay a little more attention to introducing democracy into Texas and South Carolina, and a little less attention to trying to wipe it out in Yugoslavia and Romania.

THE UN PETITION, however, was by no means all that transpired at this enthusiastic convention. In the first place, the Congress slogan was "Death Blow to Jimcrow," which naturally did not endear it to the big business interests who own the newspapers and news agencies of the country. Further, the Congress centered its attention on four main points; jobs and security; health and housing; smashing of lynch terror in the South, and also in certain Northern areas; and united and independent political action of the Negro people in cooperation with the labor movement, together with white progressives and anti-fascists of all stations in the 1946 elections. These are the central "bread and butter" issues, which are common to every Negro community and hit the Negro people with exceptional force. It was around these issues that the unity of some 800 delegates from about 25 states was forged, and it around these same issues that the unity of the entire Negro people and their supporters can be established.

A Blanket Of Silence

With the goal of non-partisan unity of the Negro people around issues—a unity embracing organizations much broader than the Congress itself—one can understand why it is necessary that the Congress' campaign for members is urgently necessary. For it is important that an organization which places the unity of the Negro people as its central aim should have tens of thousands of members, especially among the basic Negro workers and trade unionists, who will spread and fight for the line of unity among the Negro people as the key to winning the decisive battles now confronting us.

THE CONGRESS' CONVENTION was a successful and impressive step in the right direction. It laid the basis for a fighting, militant organization which will take the offensive on the issues and in the fight for unity.

This, of course, explains the lack of enthusiasm for the Congress and its convention in the big newspapers and among the reactionaries generally. After all, their big offensive is now being concentrated in the 1946 elections, where they hope to destroy the proven effectiveness of the Negro vote through confusion, division and double-talk. While the Congress, swiftly pursuing its excellent Detroit program and receiving the wide support that is necessary, can play a major role in mobilizing the Negro people to avert such a disaster.

'Death Blow to Jimcrow'

APPROXIMATELY 1,000 Negro-labor representatives will convene in Detroit, May 31-June 2, for the 10th anniversary convention of the National Negro Congress.

This convention will mark the first major national gathering devoted to tackling the problems facing the Negro people since the postwar rise of lynch violence and the loss of much of their wartime gains.

The problems facing the Negro people cannot await long-time solution. The absence of permanent fair em-

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round the proposed the Negro people—labor's strongest ally—regard labor's
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third world war all who hold peace and democracy as achievable goals.

The eyes of the nation will be on the NNC meet.
The problem to be discussed there under the theme

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of such a gathering now.

These evidences of domestic reaction
parcel of the headlong drive toward a thi
by American imperialism.

As the convention shapes up, it is evi
are witnessing the strength and solidarity
labor alliance. Labor's response to this c

33h 1946

Negroes Urge Truman To Outlaw Ku Klux Klan

Louisville Ky. Courier-Journal

Chicago, Aug. 10 (AP)—Edgar G. Brown, director of the National Negro Council, said today his organization had obtained 122,000 signatures to a petition urging President Truman to call a special session of Congress to outlaw the Ku Klux Klan and pass an antilynching bill. Sun

The petition also urged expulsion of Senator Theodore Bilbo (D., Miss.) from Congress under Article One, Section Five of the Constitution, which, Brown said, provides that a congressman can be expelled on grounds of disorderly behavior. 8-11-46

Investigation Asked By Negro Council

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP).—Edgar G. Brown, director of the National Negro Council, called today for an immediate investigation by a Senate committee of Mississippi's Democratic primary in which Senator Bilbo is seeking nomination.

In a letter to Senator Edwin C. Johnson, Democrat, Colorado, acting chairman of the elections committee, Brown cited Bilbo's appeal to "every red-blooded Anglo-Saxon in Mississippi to resort to any means" to keep negroes from voting in the primary Tuesday.

The committee decided yesterday to defer until tomorrow a decision on whether to look into Bilbo's campaign.

CHALLENGED

The Examiner Los Angeles, Calif.

Edgar G. Brown, National Negro Council director, challenged Robeson's testimony of Monday.

At that time, Robeson spent more than an hour extolling the advantages of Communism over the American way of life.

"Robeson has no right or authority that I know of to speak for the Negroes of America," declared Brown, who said he had attended numerous large gatherings of Negroes in the past year. Wed. 10-9-46

"Robeson was not at one of them," he continued, "and I might say that 99 per cent of the Negroes are opposed to what he is advocating. We are not interested in anyone, including Robeson, who is trying to tear down our Government."

SAYS NEGROES SHUN SUBVERSIVE GROUPS

The Times

E. G. Brown, Head of National Council, Holds Almost 100% Back 'American System'

New York, N. Y.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

v Wed. 10-9-46

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 8—Edgar G. Brown, director of the National Negro Council, testified before the California Legislature's Committee on Un-American Activities today that he considered it "pretty well understood" that Communists had infiltrated into the aNtional Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the National Negro Congress hoying eventually to get control of them.

However, he said, he believed that "99 1/10 per cent of the Negroes in the United States believe in the American system and do not belong to "Communist front" organizations. His own organization, which claims 500,000 members, and which has been campaigning against race discrimination in the Army and Navy and in behalf of Federal anti-lynching legislation, held no attraction for Communists, Mr. Brown said. It shunned "foreign ideologies," he added, and insisted on working within the framework of the American Government.

Any implication in yesterday's testimony by Paul Robeson, the singer and actor, that American Negroes would welcome an authoritarian regime to assure equalitarianism as in Russia, Mr. Brown characterized as "the biggest lie."

In response to a series of questions by the committee, Mr. Brown indicated he did not consider Mr. Robeson, who was cited by the committee as belonging to thirty-four "Communist Front" organizations, as a real spokesman or representative campaigner for Negroes.

Mr. Brown did not go into any details about alleged Communist influences in the other Negro organizations.

"The real leadership of the colored race," he said, "are the ministers. They are the only ones who have continuing organizations and daily contact with their people. You don't find them mixed up with any of these foreign ideologies."

Ray J. Schneider, former local kleagle of the Ku Klux Klan, testified that since the organization recently was outlawed in California, many of its members had gone underground in the guise of "card clubs," and that he had received word from Compton, Calif., that one of the State's largest "klaverns" was thriving there.

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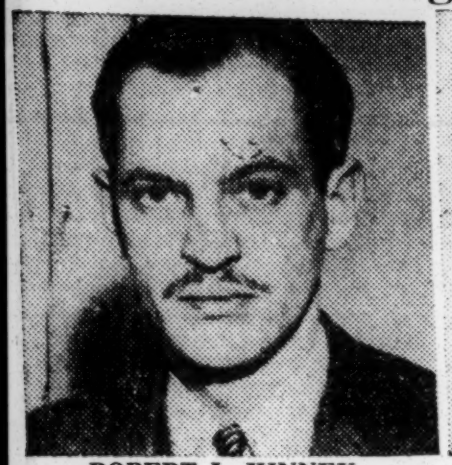
New Urban League Consultants



ROBERT L. KINNEY
Mr. Kinney has been named trade public relations consultant for the National Urban League. He is a native of Fort Worth, Tex. and he hails from Missouri.

MISS MANET FOWLER
union consultant and Miss Fowler

National Urban League Names Consultants for Trade, Public

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 11-16-46

NEW YORK—The National Urban League's board of directors announced recently the appointment of Miss Manet Fowler as public relations consultant and Robert L. Kinney as trade union consultant for the organization. Both have been serving for some months with the Urban League movement.

Miss Fowler, a native of Fort Worth, Tex., completed her undergraduate work at New York University in journalism, with specializations in advertising and anthropology. Her additional study has been in anthropology, at Columbia University, where she completed residence study for the Ph.D.

Former War Relief Worker

Mr. Kinney, formerly research director of the National CIO War Relief Committee's Division of Community Services, is a native of Missouri, who attended schools in Virginia, North Carolina and Alabama. Earlier, he was editor and general manager of the Gulf Coast News Digest in Mobile, Ala. His articles and fiction have appeared in Esquire, Survey Midmonthly and other national magazines. He is now serving as director of the Child Welfare League of America.

As trade union consultant, Mr. Kinney will seek to develop closer relations between the National Urban League and its affiliates and A.F. of L., CIO and independent trade unions in the total league economic and social program area.

Urban League Bids U.S. Eliminate Bias

Herald Tribune New York, N. Y.
Sept. 29-46

Backs Industrialization of Southern States

By a Staff Correspondent

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—The closing session of the annual conference of the National Urban League today called on the government to serve as "a powerful influence and example on the international scene" by extending to its minorities the full guaranties of the Constitution.

The league held in a resolution, one of six adopted, that while "government cannot solve human problems, government can abfogate the anarchy of violence, destruction and confusions which complicate and frustrate human endeavor."

The convention called for the industrialization of the South and the equalization of its freight rates with those of the North as a means of bringing about "permanent improvement" in the economic status of both Negro and white workers.

The Veterans Administration was urged to improve and expand services for Negro veterans. A resolution maintained that these veterans are seriously handicapped with respect to—employment, on-the-job training, apprenticeships, educational and vocational training facilities and social services.

Another resolution deplored the projected return of the United States Employment Service to state control. The conference demanded the withholding of Federal funds from state units which discriminate against Negroes.

The league indorsed all efforts for the enactment of fair employment practice legislation on "Federal, state and local level."

Urban League Demands Rights For Minorities

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 10-5-46

HOWARD B. WOODS
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

ST. LOUIS—Calling for a sharply improved status for all U. S. minorities, delegates of the National Urban League conference here last week urged immediate passage of the Wagner-Ellender-Taft general housing bill and endorsed the AFL and CIO organizing drives in the South.

With "American Teamwork Works" as a theme, the five-day conference which closed here Saturday, deplored the return of the United Statec Employment Service to state control and urged enactment of Fair Employment Practice laws along with a vastly improved administration of laws for the benfit of the returned veteran.

In addition, a resolution on world peace was adopted which emphasized that American foreign policy must inspire worldwide convictions that the U. S. is interested in the welfare of the common man of all races and creeds and conditions.

Truman Sends Greetings

More than a score of speakers from organizations across the country pointed out during the conference the minority problem now existing throughout the nation. Greetings were read from President Truman, Prof. Albert Einstein, eight governors and the Mayor of St. Louis. Six governors proclaimed Sept. 22-29 as "American Teamwork Week" in their states.

In their greetings both President Truman and Einstein declared America cannot take leadership among nations until her own minority problems are solved.

National Housing Expediter Wilson W. Wyatt, at a luncheon meeting Thursday in Kiel Auditorium, where most of the sessions were held, said: Defender

"The National Housing Agency recognizes the special problem facing the minority group veteran. It has taken positive steps to help him obtain decent housing. . . . It is the policy of the National Housing Agency that the homes and apartments now being built under the Veterans' Emergency Housing program be available to minority group veterans proportionate to their population ratio and financial ability to purchase or rent."

Hear CIO Director Chicago, Ill

The delegates also heard of steps taken by the CIO to abolish discrimination in labor. George L. P. Weaver, director of the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, aserted that eight international unions of a total of 40 in the CIO have formed their own fair employment practices committees to "put into action the CIO's pledge against discrimination."

Lester B. Granger, league executive secretary, pointed out that peace and security for American citizens and America's role as a world peace maker are both endangered by subversive groups. Granger said these forces represent "a 1946 revelation of the same meanness of spirit that prompted the anti-Catholic drives of the early 20th Century, the anti-labor programs of the 19th Century, the original Klan movement of the 1870s, and, indeed, every manifestation of bigotry and reaction throughout the history of the United States." Sat. 10-5-46

Commenting on the conference theme "American Teamwork Works," Victor Reuther, director of education, United Auto Workers, CIO, declared that teamwork rules of the AAF, the Army and Navy, in so far as applying to Negroes and national minorities "are not rules that you and I are willing to accept."

Other speakers included Boris Shiskin, AFL economist; Lt. Col. Winthrop Rockefeller, Rear Admrl. James L. Holloway, U. S. Navy; William H. Baldwin, National Urban League president; Mayor A. P. Kaufmann of St. Louis; Frank S. Horne, race relations advisor to Wilson Wyatt; Leroy W. Jeffries assistant director, League Industrial Relations; Edgar Ray, managing editor of the Tampa, Fla Daily Times.

Mistrust Of Social Agencies Fades: CIO Backs Urban League

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 8-31-46

Overcoming traditional suspicion with which trade unionists have long viewed social service agencies, members of the CIO have come to the front in backing the drive of the National Urban League to integrate Negro workers in industry.

Mistrust, engendered by social agencies' preoccupation with the results of economic maladjustments, rather than their basic causes has been dispelled to some extent by the program of the National Urban League. In 1919, the league adopted a policy of encouraging Negroes to join trade unions. They were urged to join with white workers for collective bargaining, and to oppose strike-breaking use of Negro labor.

Plans Extensive Research

Now the league has an extensive program of industrial, educational, housing, and welfare research. The program is carried out by league affiliates in more than 54 cities. On the national level the league cooperates with the CIO Community Services Committee, the CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination, and the CIO Housing Committee.

Locally, the league cooperates with the CIO in such instances as the interracial planning worked out with Gary, Ind., steelworkers after the anti-Negro demonstrations in the public schools a year ago. The Gary league also worked with 11 steel worker unions to bring about upgrading of skilled Negro workers. The league has worked with the CIO for several years, calling the first conference of Negro steel workers in Pittsburgh, in 1937, to enlist them in the CIO organizing drive.

Backed CIO Strikes

The league has not only aided the CIO in developing interracial community, health, and welfare planning, but in winning legitimate strikes, as well. Eugene Kinckle Jones, general secretary of the league, summed up its position by wiring Governor Van Wagoner in protest against using Negro workers as strikebreakers in Detroit in 1941.

Since the war the Ku Klux Klan and other fascist front organizations have begun intensified campaigns to break CIO organizing by stirring up racial strife, and by terror. To meet this challenge, which greatly affects Negro work-

Art Show Planned for League Rally

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat.

ST. LOUIS — (ANP) — Cash prizes of $225 will be awarded at a special national art exhibition during the 1946 annual conference of the National Urban League, here, Sept. 25-29, Lester B. Granger, executive secretary, announced recently.

Artists in 56 cities now are competing in preliminary contests, and two painters will be selected from those submitted in each city for entry in the final contest during the St. Louis conferenre.

Awards Offered

The first prize of $100 is being offered by Edward B. Meissner, president of the St. Louis Car Company, who is also head of the Mayor's Race Relations commission of St. Louis.

Second and third prizes of $75 and 50 will be given by Mrs. Fannie Cook, author of the current best-seller "Mrs. Palmer's Honey" and E. Simms Campbell nationally known artist and cartoonist.

Has Joint Sponsors

The national exhibition is sponsored jointly by the People's Art center an interracial art school serving approximately 1000 children and adult students and the National Urban League.

The center has been supported

Here To Yonder

Defender

Langston Hughes

Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 9-21-46

New York To The Nation

NEW YORK is a great cultural, racial, and political center for the Negro people of the United States—in fact, one might more properly say, of the Americas, since many West Indian and Latin American people of color look toward New York for racial leadership and incentives.

In New York center some of the most powerful Negro and interracial social organizations in the world. And in New York, mostly in Harlem, live some of our most important racial leaders. Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Lester Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League; A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Pullman Porters, AFL, and head of the March on Washington Movement; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, and Congressman Adam Clayton Powell.

Since the American theatre, art, and publishing center in New York, from all over our country every year come young actors, artists, and writers to take up residence in Manhattan. Paul Robeson lives in New York and Connecticut. Aaron Douglas and Jacob Lawrence, Ollie Harrington of Bootsie fame, and the writer, Shirley Graham live there, as did Richard Wright until his recent departure for Paris. And from New York out to all the world goes the influence of its great concentration of Negro culture and leadership.

The Urban League

ONE OF THE most important and helpful interracial organizations in America, the National Urban League (For Social Service Among Negroes) has its national headquarters at 1133 Broadway. Under the leadership of that distinguished Negro executive, Lester B. Granger, the League has grown in recent years to include affiliates in 54 cities and 27 states, North as well as South. From its Manhattan office across the nation go plans and directives that play an important role in the shaping of our racial democracy.

This year the National Urban League is holding its annual conference in St. Louis, a border city where the South and the North, the West and the Far-West meet. A portion of its sessions will be devoted to considering reports from eight strategically located Southern cities where the racial and economical problems are great. There will be not only speeches made, but plans made for furthering the cultural and job opportunities of the Negro people.

Not alms but opportunity, has long been a slogan of the Urban League, not philanthropy but a chance to work. During the war the League did a pioneer job in helping to open up industrial plants and skilled fields to Negroes, and in getting colored clerks into shops and department stores where our group had formerly been employed, if at all, only as porters and maids. The Industrial Relations Department of the League has recently compiled a revealing manual on "Integration of Negroes in Department Stores."

Opportunity Magazine

I HAVE A personal soft spot in my heart for the Urban League because it was in the magazine of the League, OPPORTUNITY, that many of my earliest poems appeared back in the 20's when I was just starting my literary career. It was this distinguished Negro journal that awarded me my first poetry prize for my poem, THE WEARY BLUES. Charles S. Johnson, now our leading sociologist, was then editor of OPPORTUNITY. Later Countee Cullen was its managing editor, and still later Elmer A. Carter guided its destinies.

The war reduced OPPORTUNITY from a monthly to a quarterly publication, but it is still one of our most interesting magazines. I hope that it will soon resume monthly publication, and again take the lead as a source of encouragement to young Negro writers. Of course, back in the 20's we did not have the many magazines and picture papers that we have today, such as EBONY, HEADLINES, NEGRO DIGEST, COLOR, THE NEGRO, CIRCUIT, and OUR WORLD. But, excellent as some of these publications are, none of them have the enthusiasm and interest in Negro writing from the standpoint of good literature that the old OPPORTUNITY had. And, since the loss of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois as editor, the CRISIS, important organ of the NAACP, has been but a weak literary force, although it has retained its social significance.

The world is full of problems, I know, and the Negro race, as well as American democracy, has its share of troubles right now. From September 25 to 29 when the Urban League meets in St. Louis, much of the time must be taken up with economic and racial snarls. But I hope those in attendance will have a few moments to spare to considered restoring to full strength the voice of their magazine OPPORTUNITY.

URBAN LEAGUE

Social Workers Who Strive to Obtain Action On Facts Revealed

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 9-28-46

AS a former Urban League executive, I am thinking of that group of men and women as they assemble this week-end in St. Louis in annual session. Although I served the League only two years in Tampa, Fla., the experience gained there was and is a part of my larger education. I know of no better work for serving the entire community than an Urban League executive who loves his community and who is unselfishly interested in uplifting the Negro people. For one whose destiny is a combination of education and religion, as mine has been, an Urban League experience is invaluable. If I had to live my life over again, I would want to spend some time in the Urban League. My first research job was a study of Negro life in Tampa. I experienced firsthand the problem of slum housing, juvenile and adult delinquency, police brutality, the need of adequate educational facilities, the problems of inadequate hospitalization, the urgent need of educational facilities, the problems of inadequate hospitalization, the urgent need of recreational facilities, and the almost total inertia of a community to rise to meet the needs. Urban League workers have all these problems to deal with and more. If my teaching, work, and preaching have any prophetic element in them, I am in part indebted to the experience gained as an Urban League executive.

Mr. Mays

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SO I SALUTE the Urban League workers as they assemble this week in St. Louis. They do more than they are given credit for. They work quietly in a community unearthing facts, exposing errors, and insisting that the proper officials do something about it. They are more than research people. They are social workers who strive to to get actions on the facts revealed. Negroes have gone forward on new jobs because the Urban League exists. Educational opportunities have increased through national and local efforts of the league. Juvenile delinquency has been reduced. Better hospital facilities have been provided, and more recreational opportunities created. Through the method used, the Urban League has been able to do radical things without being labeled. This is all to the good.

If the Urban League here in Atlanta, through a citizens' committee, had done nothing else but gather and publicize the facts relative to the inequalities in educational opportunity for Negroes as compared with the whites, it would have been worthy of the money spent on the league over a period of several years. It is perhaps one of the best jobs done by any group anywhere. All over the United States the work of the citizens' committee has been quoted. The job was so thoroughly done that the facts could not be refuted. I speak of this piece of work because I have been close to it. But this is illustrative of what the various branches are doing everywhere, with the example being set at the Urban League headquarters in New York. The early pioneers in this field, men like Eugene Kinckle Jones, T. Arnold Hill, Jesse O. Thomas and others, deserve much praise. Equally meritorious is the work being done by Lester Granger and his co-workers.

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I TAKE THIS means of extending greetings to the men and women assembled in St. Louis this week and to wish for them continued success in the years ahead. They, as those of us in education and religion, will need men and women of courage, foresight, wisdom and determination; men and women who are dedicated to the cause of equality and justice in every area of American life and who will never sound retreat whether they labor in the North or in the South; men and women who will never compromise these principles in order to enhance their own well being. On the whole this has been true of the league men and women of the past, it is true of those of the present and I have sufficient faith in the present leadership to say that this will be true of the league's program and leadership in the years to come.

TRUMAN URGES END OF RACIAL CONFLICT

N.Y. Times

President, Dewey and Einstein Deplore Bias in Messages to Urban League Conference

Wed 9-25-46

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 24—President Truman, Governor Dewey and Dr. Alfred Einstein concurred in deploring racial and religious bias in America in messages sent to the National Urban League for Social Service Among Negroes which began its annual conference of branches here today.

The President wrote that government has "an obligation to see that the civil rights of every citizen are fully and equally protected."

He said that it was "fitting" that the Urban League should begin its post-war conference on the 157th anniversary of the proposal of the Bill of Rights by the First Congress. His letter also said:

"Since its founding, the American Government has been guided by the sacred guarantees of the Bill of Rights. It was to preserve these rights that the nation waged with unprecedented vigor the long war just ended."

The President asserted that the nation must maintain its leadership "in conveying the ideals of human rights to the whole world," and added:

"If the civil rights of even one citizen are abused, government has failed to discharge one of its primary responsibilities. We as a people must not, and I say to you we shall not, remain indifferent in the face of acts of intimidation and violence in our American communities."

Governor Dewey expressed to the league the conviction that "still much remains to be done to promote unity throughout the land."

"Although more than a year has elapsed since actual hostilities have ceased, there are racial tensions, some existing before the war, some created during the war," the Governor said. "All the efforts of men of good will are needed to eliminate the spirit which impedes real and lasting equality among men."

The Governor praised the New York Commission against discrimination, which he described as "this historic progressive experiment in human relations" which was "proving" itself.

Dr. Einstein said that "an unleashed war of groups against each other" was a certain step to the loss of civil rights for the entire nation. He asserted that bias against the Negro was "the worst disease under which the society of our nation suffers."

The league faces this year the difficulty of holding in check an aroused indignation on the part of its delegates because of the refusal of hotels and restaurants to open their doors to Negroes. The city government has attempted to aid the conference by making possible the serving of meals in the Keil Municipal Auditorium where all sessions will be held.

Mayor A. P. Kaufmann issued a proclamation, as did Governor Dewey and the Governors of several other States, naming this week "American Teamwork Week."

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

The Chronicle Detroit, Michigan

Last week a letter from President Truman to the National Urban League was released which deserves widespread attention. As a matter of fact, a great many of the agencies in Washington, including the Department of Justice, should study it carefully. We have a notion that many of these important statements of the President, concerning race relations and related subjects are not properly appreciated. We hope that this Urban League letter somehow finds its way into all agencies of government everywhere.

Sat 10-5-46

As we reported last week the President stated: "Government has an obligation to see that the civil rights of every citizen are fully protected. If the civil rights of even one citizen are abused, government has failed to discharge one of its primary responsibilities. We as a people must not, and I say to you, we shall not, remain indifferent in the face of acts of intimidation and violence in our American communities.

This message should be sent to all the police chiefs in the South and the North, as well as to all state and local government heads. It is a meaningful message that should not be ignored nor dismissed as a statement for Negro consumption. Civil rights are basic, and where these rights are not guaranteed and protected there is oppression.

No Other Way for Nation to Become World Leader

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md. Sat. 10-5-46

'American Teamwork Week' Proclaimed by 6 States Honoring Urban League Theme

ST. LOUIS — America cannot take leadership among nations until her own minority problems are solved, President Truman and Albert Einstein, world-famous scientist, pointed out in messages to the National Urban League's 1946 annual conference which opened here on Sept. 25.

"This country must maintain a position of leadership in conveying the ideals of human rights to the peoples of the whole world, but must demonstrate the will and ability to uphold ideals of human rights at home, the President added.

Admtting tht government fails in one of its primary responsibilities if the civil rights of even one citizen are abused, he said that nation must not only check intimdation and violence but also must work actively for an enduring understanding and co-operation among all citizens.

No "Shining" Light

Greeting the Urban League assembly as dealing with "one of the most important problems in the country," Professor Einstein said, "Without a just solution of the racial— and more generally the minority problem — or example cannot be considered shining."

"This nation," he added, "could for a second time be the source of health and liberation, if we learned to base influence not on battleships and atomic bombs but on being a shining example in internal affaids and on liberating creative ideas on social and world affairs."

Terming the treatment of the colored people society's "wosrt disease," he stated that their "exclusion from active civil rights by the common practices is a slap in the face of the Constitution of the nation."

The six included Governor Mon C. Walgren, Washington; Ralph F. Gates, Indiana; Dwight Griswold Nebraska; Clarence M. Meadows West Virginia; Frank J. Lauxche Ohio; and Mayor A. P. Kaufmann

Work Proclaimed in 6 States

Statements were received from eight Governors and the Mayor of St. Louis endorsing the conference theme, "American Teamwork Works," with six proclaiming for their States Sept. 22-29 as "American Teamwork Week."

Others endorsing he conference were Governors Sidney Osborn, Arizona; Thomas E. Dewey, New York, and Dwight H. Green,

'FORGOTTEN MEN' SAY NEGRO VETS

League Reports They Don't Get Due in Benefits

By ALVIN E. WHITE

Written for Scripps-Howard Newspapers

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Major League reports it was found that negroes veterans have been accepted for are experiencing greater difficul- apprenticeship in the building ties in readjustment than whites. trades, but the number has been Agencies which should aid veterans almost insignificant. The Urban were declared to be falling down League stresses the building trades in their programs and negroes are because it is felt that this will be not being given proportionate at- the field of greatest employment tention by the federal government, in the next decade.

problems in employment, training and housing for negro veterans in a number of cities have been investigated by the National Urban

Steady Increase

Negro veteran enrollment in negro colleges and industrial schools has increased steadily. In 30 colleges visited, there were 3351 negro veterans of a total enrollment of 19,311. In 10 colleges offering technical and vocational training, only 1763 negro veterans were enrolled. All report a big waiting list.

In almost every large city few negroes are employed by the Veterans Administration. In the Southern cities, no negroes were on the VA staffs, except in negro colleges which had been designated as rehabilitation and counseling centers.

Altho 35 per cent of the men entering military service from Tennessee were negroes, only four are employed by the VA. In Louisiana, the VA employs 600 persons, only four negroes.

Few on Staff

Negro staff members were found in only 12 of the 49 information centers investigated and in none of the larger Southern cities.

The Urban League recommended that competent negroes be added to the administrative staffs of Veterans Administration offices; that negro personnel be added in regional, state and local offices to assist in all phases of the Veterans program; that the VA investigate discriminatory practices in the Veterans Employment Division of the United States Employment Service; investigate discrimination in "on-the-job" training programs and that the VA examine training programs now available to negro veterans in public and private secondary vocational schools and colleges.

ASKS RACE ACCORD FOR NATION'S UNITY

The Times

Winthrop Rockefeller Tells Urban League That Divisive Forces Must Be Fought

New York, N.Y.
Thurs. 9-26-46

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25—Winthrop Rockefeller, who recently resumed his connections with the Socony Vacuum Company upon his discharge from the Army with the rank of lieutenant general, appealed to American leaders tonight "to meet and combat those un-American forces which seek to take advantage of disaster and divide our nation."

One of the principal speakers at the opening of the conference of the National Urban League for Social Service Among Negroes, he said that "unrest, confusion, prejudice and selfishness" seem to be "running rampant on all sides" and that the country must remember that "respect and self-respect cannot be obtained by purchase or by law."

Hiring on Basis of Color

Since Negroes were let out of war jobs, he continued, new hirings on the basis of color rather than ability, put a responsibility on race leaders and business men "to meet the problem and discuss it from the point of view of national unity."

Asserting that the less educated Negro community must be brought to have confidence in its own leaders, he added:

"I am confronted every day with new examples of the failure of the Negro community to support adequately the very best proving ground of the ability and capacity of the race—of their failure to support those who have broken through barriers."

"Bigotry" Parallel Cited

The same spirit that prompted the anti-Catholic drive of the early twentieth century and with "the same meanness of spirit," are back of today's anti-Negro movement, Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the league, declared.

These "manifestations of bigotry" will be disposed of, he said, "when the American people are brought clearly to understand their extreme danger," and when "leadership is assisted in planning for the disposition of such forces."

Pointing out that the number of Negro workers increased to 1,500,000 during World War II, he said:

"The new employment experience has provided Negro workers with more skills and more money than ever before.

"It is encouraging that Negroes have joined trade unions and that veterans have traveled and studied."

He criticized property owners' covenants, and said that "if allowed to persist these can destroy many of the social gains built up painfully during the last several decades."

Rights of Negroes Set Forth

Equal access to all Presidential areas, public transportation, public recreation, hotels, restaurants, public schools and all things used by the public and supported by public funds were called the Negro's "right" by George L-P Weaver, director of the National CIO Committee to Abolish Discrimination.

In a discussion of techniques found useful in combating job discrimination, Mrs. Caroline K. Simon of the New York State Committee Against Discrimination said that employment agencies in New York had resorted to many "tricks."

Harold A. Lett, assistant director of the New Jersey division against discrimination said that racial discrimination "will not yield to wishful thinking nor alone to slam-bang militant tactics."

The Rev. John Marcoe, S. J., Bishop William Scarlett of the Episcopal Diocese, Mayor Aloys P. Kaufmann, the Rev. Milton Thompson and Rear Admiral James L. Holloway participated in the day's program.

Delegates From 56 Cities Mobilize for Urban League Activity During Year

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 10-5-46.

By A. J. ALLEN,
Secretary, Baltimore Urban League

ST. LOUIS — Key figures in labor, management and Government met with Urban League representatives from 56 cities around the country, Sept. 25-29, to review the status of American race relations and to map a national league program for the next year.

In resolutions adopted by the conference, the group urged:

Urged world peace based on brotherhood of all; permanent FEPC legislation of Federal, State and local levels;

Endorse the expansion of community relations projects throughout the country, with special emphasis on housing enactment of Wagner-Ellender-Taft housing bill; endorsed Federal action to eliminate discrimination against colored veterans;

Endorsed support of Southern organizing drives of organized labor, commended the order eliminating USES segregation, and urged elimination of all other forms of discrimination by employment service.

Granger Makes Keynote Address

Keynote of the conference was struck by Lester B. Granger, national executive secretary who outlined three steps which he termed necessary to "establish and consolidate our bridgehead in race relations."

They were:

1. To evaluate the effectiveness of each weapon — legal action, newspaper publicity, so called "mass-pressure" tactics, negotiation, investigation and the like.

2. To survey the field in order to know where the centers of resistance are and how they are fortified, where strength can be employed most usefully and where it is wasted.

3. Establish a more intelligent working relationship between the foremost organizations working in the field of race relations.

Since the last annual conference, it was announced, seven new Urban League branches have been organized in as widely separated States as New Jersey, Indiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Oregon and California.

Vet Program Outlined

Principal speaker at a luncheon meeting Thursday, Wilson W. Wyatt, national housing expediter, declared that "the National Housing Agency recognizes the special problem facing the minority group veteran and has taken positive steps to help him obtain decent housing."

Not only is temporary war housing being re-used to house veterans in colleges and cities throughout the country, but over 26,000 are sharing the 123,690 units—about one-fifth—of the other types of FPHA housing allotted colored people, he revealed. The Afro-American

Stating that "more than statistics and directives are needed to solve the housing problems of minority groups," he said that there must be a determined effort within the community to see that minority members get a very simple thing—"a fair break."

Unions Planned for Plight

Asked by Julius A. Thomas, industrial relations secretary, how entry of colored workers into the building trades could be stimulated, Mr. Wyatt said that the FPHA had urged the national AFL building trades to accept as many colored apprentices as possible. Baltimore, Md.

Although they have promised cooperation, he added, "apparently this is a matter for the local unions to handle."

Earlier, speaking on the housing problem, Dr. Frank S. Horne, race relations adviser to Mr. Wyatt, asserted that the colored people's problem is that "of poverty and space restrictions growing out of traditional racial discrimination." Sat. 10-5-46

Recommendations, offered by Dr. Horne as solutions to the problem included:

Clear definition of needs, housing for minority groups comparable to that for other groups in the community, avoidance in reduction of land area for colored housing:

Equitable use of colored labor in housing construction and marshaling of the full resources of the racial minority community in support of both national and local programs.

Gains Can Be Held

hTe recent war did more to advance the economic position of colored people than any other event in the history of the nation, LeRoy W. Jeffries, assistant director of the department of industrial relations, said at a seminar, Thursday afternoon.

Asserting that they were employed in a wider variety of occupations than ever before, he added that they can maintain and increase their gains if a high level of national employment is maintained, if FEPC legislation is enacted and if progressive forces are unified for industrial peace.

Also discussing labor problems, Lemel L. Foster, hiring consultant at Macy Company in New York City, stated that because industry and business and finding colored labor a new and largely untried essential for business operations, colored labor must prove its worth.

White American's 'Sin'

Race prejudice was described as the white American's "eighth capital sin" by Father Francis J. Gilligan of St. Paul Seminary in Minnesota, who describing it said:

"It is acquired early through the social environment. It is subtle. It is interwoven with pride, a hunger for social environment. It is the fear of social humiliation."

"Yet if the white American has achieved a fair degree of success in grappling with the other seven," he added, "there is reason to believe that he can succeed in the struggle against the eighth. And he will struggle when he is persuaded that prejudice is evil."

Improvement in South

Particular problems in the South were described by Edgar Ray, managing editor of the Tampa (Fla.) Daily Times, who at a luncheon meeting on Friday declared that lifting of the economic barriers would be "the greatest single contribution to the welfare of the great majority in the United States."

Pointing to the increasing reaction of whites in the South against the Talmadges, Rankins and Bilbos, he added that much can be done by the growing list of people of good will in the South.

Other participants in the sessions were:

Fanny Cook, author; Boris Shishkin, economist, AFL; Victor Reuther, education director, United Automobile Workers of America, CIO; Mrs. Caroline K. Simon, member New York State Commission Against Discrimination; Hollis F. Price, president of LeMoyne College; Sylvan Gotshal, New York attorney; Winthrop Rockefeller; Rear Admiral James Lemuel Holloway Jr., USN; Roger William Riis of "Readers Digest." David G. Park Jr., of International News Service; Benjamin E. Youngdahl, dean, Washington University.

Delegates and visitors from Eastern Seaboard States included:

BOSTON—Edward L. Cooper, Frank Davis, Mrs. Laura B. Morris, Mary W. Housman.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Willa A. Wallace.

SOUTH KENT, Conn.—Roger W. Riis.

PROVIDENCE, R.I.—James N. Williams, Frederick K. Williamson.

NEW YORK CITY — Edward S. Lewis, Patsy Graves, Gertrude Tanneyhill, Ann Tanneyhill, Marjorie E. Greene, Guichard Parris, Reginald A. Johnson, Manet Fowler, Winthrop Rockefeller, Noah A. C. Walter, Richard R. Jefferson, Mrs. R. R. Jefferson, the Rev. John Paul Jones, Frank C. Montero, David Mahler, Robert J. Elzy, William Jackson, Mrs. Constance L. Thomas, Edgar T. Rouzeau, George Streator, Robert L. Kinney, Mollie Moon, Henry Lee Moon, Mrs. Caroline K. Simon, Charles H. Bynum.

BUFFALO, N.Y.—William L. Evans, E. Vincent Suitt, Mrs. Marion Jackson.

NEWARK, N.J.—George H. Robinson, Roy E. Norris, Harold Lett, Marie L. Wilson.

ELIZABETH, N.J. — William M. Weaver, Joseph F. Albright, Harry Ashby, Nida M. Edwards.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.—Llewellyn K. Shivery.

ENGLEWOOD, N.J.—Mrs. Marion Forrester.

PHILADELPHIA — Lewis Carter, son, Nelson C. Jackson.

Margaret A. Hickery, Maurice Moss.

PITTSBURGH—R. Boyd L. Wilson, Ella J. Carter, Edgar W. Flood.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Rella C. Mortries.

BALTIMORE—Alexander J. Allen, Cecil H. Scott, Ruperta Simmons.

WASHINGTON—Joseph H. Douglass, Robert G. Wilson, Everett eBane, Richard D. Fletcher, George L. P. S. McAlpin, Mrs. Thomasina W. Johnson.

RICHMOND—Wiley Hall.

ATLANTA—Robert A. Thompson, Jr., George L. Edwards, A. L. Thompson, Nelson C. Jackson.

MIAMI, Fla.—Louise Allen.

Charles Washington, Robert L. Neal, Louis Mason Jr., Mrs. Christina Jef-

Hats Off!

P.M.
New York, N.Y.

1-18-46

Lester Granger, civilian fighter against Jim Crowism in America, has just received the Navy's "highest civilian award," the Distinguished Civilian Service Award, for his work as special adviser to Secretary of the Navy Forrestal on utilization of Negro personnel in naval service. His citation reads in part: "Courageous and fair in criticism, honest and temperate in praise, Mr. Granger has performed a delicate and important task . . ." Granger, who is executive secretary to the National Urban League, fought discrimination against Negroes in the Navy and protested their "servant" status. For his honesty and his courage in his job:

Hats Off!

FEPC FOES SCORED BY URBAN LEAGUE

New York Times N.Y.

South 'Cruelly Misrepresented' in Defeat of Employment Act, Baldwin Says

Tues 2-12-46

William H. Baldwin, president of the National Urban League, declared yesterday at that organization's thirty-sixth annual meeting that the gathering was being held "in a climate of hypocrisy and frustration that is profoundly disturbing," and that "in one critical situation after another, our action belies the high-sounding talk that preceded it."

Mr. Baldwin, who presided at the meeting in the auditorium of the Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East Twenty-second Street, said he hoped that "our returning veterans, who did not talk victory" but "won it for us the hard way," will return with "enough fight still left in them to help their country find itself and start moving again toward real democracy."

Referring to the "temporary failure of the proposed, permanent Fair Employment Practice legislation," he asserted that the league "sees the issue as a whole, and what it sees it does not like."

Mr. Baldwin added that "the tradition of America is to get ahead; and no man, group or area ever got ahead for long by stopping to hold some other group back."

"It is tragic irony that, just when men the world over are emerging exhausted from their fight to uproot the masterman complex and are looking to America for new light and leadership, they see an atavistic creature of intolerance obscuring that light and stultifying that leadership," Mr. Baldwin declared. "It is altogether too bad for the resurgent South which we of the Urban League know and respect, that it should be so cruelly misrepresented to the world."

Julius A. Thomas, industrial relations director of the league, said that this will be "the year of decision" for the organization which survived two wars and two great depressions, but must now develop a program for the 1,000,000 Negroes now displaced by the end of the war. "The league must do more than conduct an academic exploration of the problem," for Negro veterans "are returning to a flooded and strike-bound labor market," he said. Tues 2-14-46

Mr. Thomas said that the local leagues which function in fifty-three cities, have been able to establish working relations with more than 3,000 labor and industry leaders in the interest of displaced Negro war workers and returning veterans.

Charles Abrams, member of the faculty of the New School for Social Research, said that the intervention of the Federal Government in housing has set far-reaching patterns of segregation through the acceptance of restrictive covenants, and the refusal of the Supreme Court to review gentlemen's agreements through which racial segregation was written into housing contracts. "The Negro must watch housing more than anything else, since mass movements can lead to permanent paterns of discrimination," he said.

The league operated last year on an increased budget of $150,000, it was reported. Sidney Hollander, Baltimore, Md.; Charles Anderson, Louisville, Ky., and Elmo Roper, Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, Alan Dingle, John Paul Jones, Mrs. William S. Paley, Roger William Riis and Thomas G. Young, all of New York, were elected to the board.

Lester B. Granger Cited By Navy For Services

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal last week presented the Distinguished Civilian Service Award to Lester B. Granger for his work as Special Advisor to the Secretary on the utilization of Negro personnel in the Naval services. The award was made at the Navy Department.

The citation accompanying the award reads:

"Mr. Granger rendered sound and able counsel to the Secretary of the Navy on the utilization of Negro military personnel in the Naval Service. By inspection of continental and overseas naval activities, during which his tactful and forthright advice won the respect of men and officers alike, Mr. Granger personally evaluated the position of the Negro in the Navy, suggesting general policies as well as solutions for specific cases.

"Courageous and fair in criticism, honest and temperate in praise Mr. Granger has performed a delicate and important task in a manner deserving of the Navy's highest civilian award."

1-26-46

Mr. Granger is the executive secretary of the National Urban League, a social service organization which does work among Negroes, with offices at 1133 Broadway, New York City.

Negroes Issue 2,000 Placards For Tolerance

Courier Journal
Louisville Ky.

Purpose Is Improvement Of Racial Relations

Sun. 3.3.46

Distribution of 2,000 placards advocating racial tolerance in restaurants, saloons and other public places was announced yesterday by the Louisville branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Alfred M. Carrroll, president, said the placards read:

"Let us watch our conduct! Loud, boisterous, vulgar and profane language on streetcars and in public places makes enemies for the race. Let us be courteous and considerate toward all people. We as a race need friends—that will make friends for us. We must have the respect of others, therefore we must respect ourselves. Let's cut out rowdyism and be friendly to all people. To have friends, we must first be friendly. Good conduct on our part will help better race relations in this city."

A membership drive to enlist 10,000 new members in the N.A.A.C.P. will be launched here March 24, he said.

Atlanta Professor Joins League Staff

afro American
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK.—The National Urban League announced this week the appointment of Nelson C. Jackson, well-known social worker and educator, to head its Southern field office in Atlanta.

Jackson assumed partial duties on Apr. 1, while he continued his work as professor at Atlanta University School of Social Work. He will begin full time Urban League work on June 1. Sat 3-6-46

A graduate of Morehouse College and the Atlanta School of Social Work, Jackson has worked toward a doctorate at the University of Chicago. He worked with New Jersey's Emergency Relief Administration prior to teaching in Atlanta.

Urban League to Give Fellowships

afro American
Baltimore Md.

NEW YORK—The National Urban League announced today two fellowship awards available for the 1946-47 school year at the University of Pittsburgh, one in the Graduate School of Economics, the other in the School of Applied Social Science.

The total value of each grant is $1,000, with the University providing the tuition of $800 and the National and Pittsburgh Urban Leagues sharing jointly in the balance, payable in nine monthly stipends. Sat 3-9-46

The economics fellowship is designed to aid a student interested in the field of labor-management relationships, with preference given to persons experienced either in Urban League, industrial relations work or in other similar activities in the field.

Applicants, who must be graduates or candidates for graduation from accredited colleges, should file applications with the National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, New York City 10, before March 15, 1946, on blanks furnished by request.

Vocational Opportunities for Negroes

The New Republic

SIR: We should like to direct to the attention of your readers the National Urban League's fourteenth annual Vocational Opportunity Campaign. Its principal aims are the promotion of democratic practices in the employment of Negro workers and the encouragement of Negro young people to prepare themselves for satisfying employment. Coöperating with the national organization and its 54 local affiliates are scores of schools, colleges, youth groups and civic organizations in every section of the country. The entire month of March has been designated for this activity, while the week of March 10-16 has been selected for special educational projects designed to acquaint the public with its objectives. New York, N.Y. 3-18-46

For 36 years the League has observed the changing fortunes of Negro workers and helped them chart a course of action to facilitate their complete integration into the American labor force. In the past five years the League has developed an Industrial Relations Laboratory, with which 300 industrial firms throughout the country coöperated to furnish data relating to the adjustment of the Negro war workers. The results of this and other research in this field have been carefully analyzed and the information is now being used to counsel and advise employers as well as employees. 3-18-46

During the Vocational Opportunity Campaign, this wealth of factual material will serve to acquaint young people with current trends in employment and skills required to qualify for desirable jobs. In this thoroughly realistic manner, the League seeks to broaden occupational horizons for thousands of Negro boys and girls for whom the choice of vocations has long been a matter decided more by accident than by careful design.

Monday

JULIUS A. THOMAS, Director,
Department of Industrial Relations, National Urban League
New York City

Urban League Accepts $2,400 in Fellowships From Adam Hat Co.

4-23-46
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK. — Fellowship grants amounting to $2,400 for the training of college graduates in the field of race relations and economic research have been established by the Adam Hat Stores, Inc., and presented to the National Urban League.

Recipients of the grant will receive $1,200 a year for graduate study at the New York School of Social Work, Columbia University, or the Atlanta School of Social Work.

ADAM HAT GRANTS $2400 FELLOWSHIP

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK — Acceptance of $2,400 in fellowship grants from the Adam Hat Stores, Inc., was announced last week by the National Urban League. The fellowships, stipulated for graduate work in social sciences, will provide $1,200 per annum for two years' study at the New York School of Social Work, Columbia University or Atlanta University School of Social Work.

Sat 4-27-46

National Urban League Denies Bids Charge

Chicago Defender

WASHINGTON — Strict opposition to any segregated setup in Such report said Mr. Granger, veterans' facilities was voiced this week by the National Urban League. The league clarified its policy through its executive secretary, Lester B. Granger, after it was reported supporting a move by the Veterans' Administration to establish separate counseling services for colored veterans.

"in direct contradiction, not only to Urban League policy, but to the report on the adjustment of

Negro veterans" recently prepared for General Omar N. Bradley, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, and released publicly.

"A basic feature of Urban League policy," Mr. Granger added, "is that public services should be staffed by persons thoroughly representative of the community which supports those services and of the population groups which receive their benefits.

Cites League Record

"We have taken this position with respect to the United States Employment Service, veterans' hospitals, and other federal and state activities. We have consistently opposed the establishment of separate veterans' facilities for Negroes in the deep South. Our position on all of these points has long been a matter of public record."

Mr. Granger revealed that Julius A. Thomas, director of the industrial relations department of the National Urban League, discussed in executive staff conference his recent talks with Newton D. Hathaway, director of contact service in the Veterans' Administration, and especially the question put to him concerning the advisability of separate veteran centers staffed by colored personnel.

"We agreed," said Mr. Granger, "that Mr. Thomas was completely right in stating that the establishment of separate centers was an unrealistic and defeatist method of attacking discrimination in veterans' contact offices."

Urban League Officer Ends Lecture Series

NEW YORK — Lester Granger, Urban League executive secretary, this week concluded the weekly lecture series entitled "Human Relations in New York City." Series was presented by the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature at the Public Library here.

Granger, in speaking of social agencies and race relations, cited Sydenham Hospital and Forest House as examples of new type institutions built on the principle of interfaith and inter-race cooperation.

Urban League Seeks $460,000 In Drive

NEW YORK—The National Urban League announced last week the opening of a campaign to raise $460,000 to finance the league's activities this year.

The purpose of the league is to develop equal economic opportunities for Negroes, and to promote interracial cooperation in community life, according to Dr. Elmo Roper, chairman of the campaign.

National Urban League Opens $230,000 Fund Raising Campaign

NEW YORK — Announcing the largest budget in its 35 year history, $230,000, the National Urban League last week officially opened its annual fund-raising campaign.

This amount was announced by Elmo Roper, nationally known public survey analyst and fund chairman at a press gathering held here at the Theresa Hotel. Campaign headquarters are at the National Urban League office, 1133 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y.

Vice chairmen for the drive were also named. They are: Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women; William H. Baldwin, president of the National Urban League; Samuel Hausman, noted philanthropist and social service leader; and Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, president of the Urban League of Greater New York.

SPONSORS ANNOUNCED

An impressive list of campaign sponsors including many industrial and civic leaders was also announced by Mr. Roper.

Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League revealed information about expansions in the league's program which are provided for in the increased budget.

Mr. Baldwin outlined the plans of the league's community relations project which during the past year introduced the innovation of a mobile team of social service experts which the organization made available to cities where race relations were in need of remedy.

Eugene Kinckle Jones, general secretary who has been with the organization almost from its inception in 1910 told about the work the league has been doing to aid Negro businessmen, including veterans who have embarked upon or are planning to open business.

Another important expansion in the organization's coming activities will be returning of the magazine Opportunity from its wartime quarterly basis to monthly publication.

During the past year the Urban League added four branches, making 54 in all. The new leagues are in Portland, Ore., Gary, Ind., San Francisco, Calif., Fort Worth, Texas, and New Brunswick, N. J.

THE CHICAGO URBAN LEAGUE

The Chicago Urban League is entering its 30th year of service. During that period the League, without a shadow of a doubt, has made enviable contributions to the city's social growth and has added its weight to the growing awareness of our mutual responsibilities.

It is not always possible to measure in precise terms the influence of civic institutions. We have, however, in the case of the Urban League, reassuring evidence of its healthy effect upon the community.

Through its Department of Industrial Relations the League made it possible for the creation of new work opportunities and pursued that program with the vigor and persistency needed to yield beneficial results. Its Department of Civic Education has recently inaugurated a five-year plan with a view to civic improvement; and its Public Relations Division has made rapid strides toward wholesome race relations.

There is no question that the Urban League in the past 20 years has become one of the vital forces for good. Besides its program of positive action, it has joined hands with other groups and organizations on issues involving civil rights of minority people. With such a record of service, we believe that it is the moral obligation of business and professional men of this community to give their unstinted financial support to an organization that has proved its usefulness to the people.

Charles T. Steele Named Urban League Secretary

Charles T. Steele, minority representative for the United States Employment Service, has been elected unanimously as secretary of the Louisville Urban League, directors announced yesterday. He succeeds Robert E. Black, who died a few months ago.

Born in Georgetown, Steele received his elementary training in Paris and was graduated from Kentucky State College, Frankfort, with an A.B. degree in sociology. He received his master's degree in Sociology from Ohio State University.

He taught in a high school in Columbia, S. C., and in 1940 was interviewer on a community survey for the Council of Social Agencies, Columbus, Ohio. During 1941-42 he assisted Dr. Charles S. Johnson, director of social research, Fisk University, in making a survey of the school system in Louisiana, which was sponsored by the State Board of Education.

From July, 1942, until January of this year he managed the Louisville divisional office of U.S.E.S, including a staff of 11 persons, under the War Manpower Commission. He then was promoted to minority representative for U.S.E.S.

CHARLES T. STEELE

Other Men's Opinions

JOBS FOR NEGRO WORKERS

(From The New York Times)

The National Urban League has made public statistics to show how generally the negro is barred from earning the decent living to which his individual talents would entitle him if we were to practice the economic equality which we preach. Among New York City's large negro population, for instance, there are only 22 with electricians' lisenses. There are about 260 carpenters, half-a-dozen plumbers, about 300 painters, 120 plumbers and two plasterers.

Where the main fault lies, the Urban League survey does not attempt to say. Undoubtedly it lies with all of us—with the unions that refuse, on one pretext or another, to accept negro apprentices; with the employer who offers negroes only unskilled or semi-skilled jobs; with the widely held and fallacious belief that a white man is born with some special skill in handling tools that is denied the man of color. The negro composes approximately one-tenth of our population. He shares, however, through no basic fault of his own, a much smaller proportion of wages and income. For no other reason than that his skin is dark he is denied that equal opportunity that is supposed to be guaranteed all Americans.

Urban League 'Friends' Award Goes To Pastor, Merchant

NEW YORK—Interracial co-operation took a step forward last week with the initiation of the annual "Two Friends Award" by the National Urban League.

The first twin awards, symbolic of outstanding teamwork for the good of the American community, went to two New Yorkers, Harry C. Opperheimer and Dr. James H. Robinson, pastor of the Church of the Master. The clergyman and Oppenheimer, a coton goods merchant, were selected by the league for their job of reorganizing Sydenham Hospital into a "a truly democratic organization."

Following the presentations at an Urban League dinner in the Grand Street Boys Association home, Oppenheimer traced Sydenham's rise from the somewhat shaky committee for establishing a voluntary interracial hospital in the Harlem Area to the solid democratic institution it is now.

Sydenham Amity Example

Taking the rostrum after his Sydenham project team-mate, Dr. Robinson said: "Through the years of working together, we have not become mere medals which bore on the face the profiles of L. Hollingsworth Wood and Eugene Kinkle Jones, for only five Negro college professors and the Urban League, for more than 30 years associated in and instructors but 61 Negro authors, editors and reporters, and of the organizers 107 Negro actors.

The awards, designed by the noted Negro sculptor, Richmond Barthe, were in the form of silver

A New York Urban League survey shows New York City has

ADAM HATS GIVES $1500 TO NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

ST. LOUIS — Jack Dempsey, chairman of the Adam Hat Welfare Committee, announced last week that the committee has increased to $1500 its contribution to the 1946 appeal of the National Urban League. The committee recently established a two-year fellowship of $2,400 for graduate study to be handled by the League.

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"Let's Register To Vote" Drive

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. —(SNS)— Veterans will stage a 'Let's Register To Vote" mass meeting at the St. John AME Church at 3 p. m. this Sunday.

The meeting is being sponsored by the Veterans Committee of the Southern Negro Youth Congress headed by Kenneth C. Kennedy.

Negro Youth Congress April 1

Special to the Daily Worker

ATLANTA, Ga., March 28.—More than 700 Negro youths throughout the South will head toward Columbia., S. C., in April to attend the annual meeting there of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, it was announced today.

The congress founded in Richmond, Va., in 1937, has been hailed by Negro leaders as spearheading the drive for broadening democracy in the South. Its activities touch the fields of politics and labor; it conducts right to vote campaigns; speaks out against Ku Kluxism and Jimcrowism, and is credited with developing the first Negro tobacco workers' union.

Recreational facilities, community youth centers and 'teen-age canteens have been sponsored by the congress. A rehabilitation program has been planned for returning Negro GIs, who number nearly 1,000,000, said Miss Esther V. Cooper, executive secretary.

Louis Burnham, organizational secretary, quit a $65 a week job to serve the congress for $25 a week. He is a graduate of the City College of New York and the New York School of Social Work.

An affiliate of the congress is the Association of Young Writers and Artists, whose members are slated to attend the annual meet in Columbia, S. C. The function of the young writers and artists is to preserve and contribute to Negro culture through the congress.

A non-profit organization, the congress' activities are sustained by membership fees and voluntary contributions. Members of its advisory board include Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune and Dr. Ira Dea Reid, author and educator.

"Their statements and messages carry the exuberance and idealism of youth, but the soundness of their doctrine in terms of the American ideal cannot be questioned," stated Dr. F. D. Patterson.

Young Negro Couple Tell Of Experiences Abroad

JAMES E. JACKSON, JR.

MRS. ESTHER C. JACKSON

By MILDRED McADOREY

Mrs. Esther Cooper Jackson, executive secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, and her war veteran husband, James E. Jackson, Jr., are on a Southwide tour, relating their experiences in Europe and the Far East.

Mrs. Jackson, a graduate of Fisk University, has been on the staff of the SNYC since 1941. In 1942 she helped prepare the Mexico City Hemisphere Conference for Victory.

A delegate to the World Youth Conference in London, she was one of six Americans elected to the governing body of the World Federation of Democratic Youth. Mrs. Jackson said in speaking for the fight for peace, **"The one thing the youth of the world wants to assure that there will be no more wars. Yet we can see the forces of imperialism fanning the flames of distrust against the Soviet Union, preparing for a third world war."**

Mrs. Jackson was asked what she thought of the report of Miss Olivia Stokes of the Baptist Educational Center in which Miss Stokes had said: "The average Negro in the South has more physical comfort and freedom than the mass of Russian workers."

"I call that indecent," said Mrs Jackson. "When we were there every citizen in the Soviet Union was preparing to vote in the elections. In the South only a handful of polltaxers vote.

"Miss Stokes joined the Anti-Soviet baiters when she came very friendly with Secret of State James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, a poll-tax and j-crow state. He was at the U. S. bassy in the Soviet Union.

"In the South the plants that were built for war production and gave most of the people of the South a decent living-wage for the first time, are already closed and there is mass unemployment. In the Soviet Union there is employment for everyone."

Jackson, former Educational Director of the SNYC, compared the South with India, but in a different way. "The similarity between the South and India is striking," he said, "especially on the countryside where there are farmers. They are very much like the sharecroppers of the South. Yet, on the whole, the peoples of India are worse."

Southern Negro Group To Hold Sessions Here

An estimated 200 Negro veterans will participate in a state conference, sponsored by the Southern Negro Youth Congress, at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church here at 8 p.m. tomorrow.

Robert E. Jones, veterans secretary of the group, said this will be the first conference of Negro veterans held in the state and that the purpose was to "safeguard the rights and benefits of Negro veterans under the GI bill of rights and guarantee to Negro veterans free and equal participation in the political, civic and economic life of the state."

Speaker at the meeting will be Jesse O. Thomas, special assistant to the director of domestic relations, American Red Cross, who is a widely-known Negro social worker.

Sessions of the conference will continue through Sunday at the Negro Masonic Temple Building with a final meeting at St. John A. M. E. Church.

Negro Youth Parley Set For Columbia

From the campuses they will come, from cabins in the cotton, from urban centers and from the black belt—upwards of 700 young Negroes of the Southern Negro Youth Congress.

Here, when the congress meets at Columbia, S. C., in April, you will have the Negro youth movement in the south—where four out of every five Negroes in the U. S. live, despite migration.

For the better part of a week these young Negroes will meet. They will hear leaders of their own race, a white speaker or so, a newspaper editor or a government sociologist, or maybe a preacher.

They will hear speakers praise the Negro's contribution to the war effort; they may hear others refer to a broadening spirit of democracy in the land which, as a speaker noted in December 1944, "has surprised not only many southern whites, but many Negroes as well."

The congress, founded in Richmond, Va., in 1937, states its aim thus: "To strengthen American democracy through the improvement of conditions and opportunities of Negro youth; to stimulate youth's interest in the important issues of our times and to instill the habits of self-improvement, wholesome recreation, serious study and co-operative action."

Negro leaders generally have hailed the movement as significant. On the SNYC advisory board are such outstanding Negroes as Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune and Dr. Ida DeA. Reid, educator and author.

Of the congress, Dr. Patterson recently commented:

"Their statements and messages carry the exuberance and idealism of youth, but the soundness of their doctrine in terms of the American ideal cannot be questioned.

"If they continue to function independent of 'isms' as they seem to do now, a great contribution can be made."

Leaders Hail Southern Negro Youth Congress Work For Democracy

BY HENRY LESESNE

ATLANTA, March 16—(AP)—From the campuses they will come, from cabins in the cotton, from urban centers and from the Black Belt—upwards of 700 young Negroes of the Southern Negro Youth Congress.

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* * *

THE S. N. Y. C. IS NON-PROFIT MAKING. Activities are sustained by membership fees and voluntary contributions.

Its work covers many fields. It sponsors surveys of youth opinion on public affairs. It has initiated library, quilty and basketing projects among farm youth.

It has promoted campaigns for recreational facilities for Negroes.

YOUTH CONGRESS SESSION POSTPONED UNTIL OCTOBER

NASHVILLE—The all-Southern Youth Congress meeting originally scheduled for April has been postponed until October 18, 19, 20, in order to provide travel time for delegates, according to announcement.

1,000 Delegates Attend Negro Youth Congress

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 18—(AP)—The Southern Negro Youth Conference opened here today with an address by Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, Negro congressman from New York, and this afternoon was slated to hear anote address by Louis Burnham, a graduate of the City College of New York and the New York School of Social Work, who left a $65 a week job to work for the S. N. Y. C. for $25 a week.

Among those scheduled to appear before the congress tonight are the preview of the three-day session. Also on the program tonight is Dr. Clark Foreman, of Atlanta, president of the Southern Conference Education Fund, Inc., and Louis E. Burnham, of Birmingham, Ala., executive secretary of the congress, and Louis E. Burnham, of Birmingham, also for Human Welfare organiza-

Negro Youth Congress Hailed

Richmond Times Dispatch

FROM the campuses they will come, from cabins in the cotton, from urban centers and from the Black Belt—upwards of 700 young Negroes of the Southern Negro Youth Congress. 3-24-46

Here, when the congress meets at Columbia, S. C., in April, you will have the Negro youth movement in the South—where four out of every five Negroes in the United States live, despite migration.

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Negro leaders generally have hailed the movement as significant. On the SNYC advisory board are such outstanding Negroes as Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune and Dr. Ira Dea Reid, educator and author.

The SNYC is nonprofit making. Activities are sustained by membership fees and voluntary contributions. Its work covers many fields. It sponsors surveys of youth opinion on public affairs. It has initiated library, quilting and basketing projects among farm youth.

It has promoted campaigns for recreational facilities for Negroes; sponsored community youth centers and teen-age canteens. It plans a rehabiliation program for the returning Negro GI, of which there are nearly a million. 3-24-46

Its activities also touch the fields of politics and labor. It conducts right-to-vote campaigns, speaks out against Ku Kluxism and Jim Crowism. It developed the first union among Negro tobacco workers.

The congress has an affiliate, the Association of Young Writers and Artists which meets with the congress and aims to preserve and to contribute to Negro culture. Va. Sunday

700 Negro Youths to Meet

Washington Post

ATLANTA, March 23 (AP).—From the campuses they will come, from cabins in the cotton and from urban centers—upward of 700 young Negroes of the Southern Negro Youth Congress. D.C.

There, when the congress meets at Columbia, S. C., in April, you will have the Negro youth movement in the South—where four out of every five Negroes in the United States live. 3-24-46

For the better part of a week they will hear leaders of their own race, a white speaker or so, a newspaper editor or a Government sociologist, or maybe a preacher. They will hear speakers praise the Negro's contribution to the war effort; they may hear others refer to a broadening spirit of democracy in the land. 3-24-46

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It sponsors surveys of youth opinion on public affairs. It has initiated library, quilting and basketing projects among farm youth. It plans a rehabilitation program for the returning Negro GI of whom there are nearly a million. Sunday

Its activities also touch politics and labor. It conducts right-to-vote campaigns, speaks out against Ku Kluxism and Jim Crowism.

Southern Negro Youth Meet Set

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 16.—The seventh All-Southern Negro Conference will be held in Columbia, South Carolina, Oct. 18-20, it was announced by the Southern Negro Youth Congress.

Meeting at the International Student Center of the Fisk University, the Congress' executive board announced it had postponed the conference, originally planned for April, to allow travel time for fraternal delegates from the Far Eastern, European and Latin American countries. Wed. 5-17-47

The conference will be held to mobilize Negro youth and their friends for four basic tasks: peace, job training, education and the vote.

The 17 delegates unanimously pledged support of the CIO's Southern organizing drive, opposed the universal military training and extension of Selective Service and condemned the Youth for Christ movement as dangerous and reactionary.

18-Year-Olds Discuss Major World Problems

The Defender Chicago Sat. 8-24-46

COLUMBIA, S. C. — The average age of the 25 youth leaders from Texas, Florida, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Washington, D. C., who attended the recent SNYC Leadership Training Institute here was 18 years.

The youth leaders came to the institute at Harbison Junior college to study and discuss the major problems facing Negro youth in the South.

passing anti-lynching legislation.

Signed by Esther V. Cooper, Youth Congress Executive Secretary, the latter stated: "Fascism, unbridled and encouraged by government inaction, rides roughshod over our bodies and liberties in the South, and asked why Bilbo and Talmadge have escaped "even the mildest presidential censure."

Real South Speaks in Dramatic Pamphlet

Atlanta Constitution

Reviewed by John Hudson Jones

Louis E. Burnham, Organizational Secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, has leveled a short but dramatic indictment against the concept and practice of white supremacy.

This pamphlet is more than a compilation of facts. It is a call to action. It is warning that American reactionaries are seeking to make of the South a fascist base from which to seize governmental power and launch a large-scale campaign of terror against the people.

Tallahassee Fla.

The pamphlet is divided into short fact-filled passages under dramatic titles. "We Were Combat Joes" tells of the Negro soldier's return to the South. A veteran walks into Birmingham board of registration. "Behind him are four years of rugged service. Behind him is the only vote he ever cast, a soldier ballot marked to the accompaniment of sniper fire on a barren Pacific island. That was 1944; he voted for Roosevelt and victory." New York Daily

"What is the government?" the registrar barks at him after he has filled in his form.

The veteran is startled, at first then smiles and answers, "The government is the people."

The pamphlet gives an excellent historical account of the Negro in America. In the passage on Reconstruction, Burnham notes that "The seats in Congress now desecrated by Bilbo and Eastland of Mississippi, were held by Blanche K. Bruce and Hiram R. Revelts, Negroes." Daily Worker

Other sections show how the southern and northern reactionaries have banded together for mutual profit. New York Daily

"The lesson is inescapable: the cost of "white supremacy" is the impoverishment and destruction of the rights of the entire population, white as well as Negro. Tuesday

The pamphlet is illustrated by Irwin Greenberg. The American Youth for Democracy has done a great public service by making available this fine anti-fascist handbook.

Ouster Of U. S. Atty.-General Clark Demanded

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Federal Action Against Klan Also Asked

Fri. 8-23-46

BIRMINGHAM— In a letter to President Truman citing "what appears to be the congenital of the Department of Justice" in recent cases of mob action against Negroes, the Southern Negro Youth Congress called for the removal of "Texas Tom Clark" as U. S. Attorney General and for immediate federal proceedings to outlaw the Ku Klux Klan.

Declaring that "one-third of the nation is being ruled by tyrannical mob law," the message contended that "a condition prevails in this country which threatens domestic tranquility, compromises the honor of the federal law-enforcement powers, and strikes at the very heart of the Union." It called upon the President to respond to the national emergency by calling the 70th Congress into immediate special session for the purpose of passing anti-lynching legislation.

Robeson, Fast, Powell To Talk at Youth Meet

The Worker New York, N.Y. Sun. 10-6-46

BIRMINGHAM. — Paul Robeson, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell and Howard Fast will head the list of speakers at the Southern Negro Youth Legislature in Columbia, S. C., Oct. 18-20.

This youth legislature, in which 1,000 young southerners are expected to participate, will mark the first major gathering of southern Negro youth and their white allies since the war's end. Young Negro and white veterans, students, church and community workers are expected to attend from all southern states.

The legislature will be youth's answer to the fascist-like program

Mapped at Irmo

CENTRAL THEME of the third leadership training school under the direction of the Southern Negro Youth Congress will be the fight for youth "to become the first full-fledged voting generation of Negro Americans."

Youth of the South recognize they are not alone, but have the support of labor, as seen in the great organizing drive of CIO unions and the spreading influence of labor-young people for leadership in progressive thought among the white youth of the South.

Thus, the call urges youth to fight for a four-point program: (1) for abolition of the poll tax and all barriers to the vote; (2) enactment of an FEPC law guaranteeing the right to work at all jobs; (3) equal and adequate health and educational facilities; (4) for an end to "white supremacy" for winning the ballot will be presented.

The needs and aspiration of the Southern Negro Youth Congress violate human dignity and rights.

Youth Congress

32j 1946

HONORED BY FRENCH YOUTH

Feb. Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 9-21-46

French youth paid high tribute to Mrs. Dorothy Burnham, educational director of the Scuthern Negro Youth Congress during her trip to Paris, as a delegate to the World Federation of Democratic Youth Conference. Mrs. Burnham was one of the principal speakers at a rally sponsored by French youth. Above photo shows her with Arnold Meri, left, of the USSR, and Ignacio Gallego of Spain, delegates to the meeting. Upon her arrival here last week, Mrs. Burnham announced that several world youth leaders will address the Southern Youth Legislature session in Columbia, S.C., Oct. 18 to 20. 9-21-46

'Communist influence' seen in Southern Youth conference

Tribune, Los Angeles, Calif.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The guiding hand of the Communist party in the 7th Southern Negro Youth Conference here last weekend was "very evident" to George Streator, only Negro writer for the New York Times.

Sat. 10-26-46

Streator reported that "while the majority of the 800 students assembled . . . have no disciplined 'ideological behaviour patterns', the conference has been openly manipulated by party disciplinarians."

He also noted that "from the outset", the conference praised Russian foreign policy while denouncing State Secretary Byrnes and Sen. Tom Connelly.

Negro Youth Group Denies Governor's 'Red' Charge

Columbia, Oct. 22. (AP)—Officers of the southern negro youth congress wrote Governor Ransome J. Williams today that "your charge x x x of Communistic elements" in their conference here last weekend was "as false as it is absurd."

The governor expressed regret yesterday at his press conference that "Communistic elements came boldly and brazenly into South Carolina in an effort to undermine Secretary of State Byrnes' position in the councils of the United Nations." He referred to a youth congress resolution which called for the removal of Byrnes from his cabinet post.

Removal Of Byrnes

Birmingham, Ala.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 21—(AP)—The Southern Negro Youth Congress has called for the removal of Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, declaring in a resolution he was "unfit to represent the American people in the councils of the United Nations."

Adoption of the resolution highlighted yesterday's closing session of the three-day meeting.

Although the resolution did not elaborate, Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, director of special research for the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, said Byrnes "is today occupying an indepensible and impossible position, and if he survives in the memory of men, he must begin to establish in his own South Carolina something of that democracy which he has been recently so loudly preaching to Russia." Mon. 10-21-46

In another resolution, the organization called on the U. S. Senate to declare "null and void" the election of Sen. Bilbo (D., Miss.) and to refuse to seat him.

The congress also hailed the CIO and AFL Southern organizing drives as "distinct contributions to the welfare of the South"; opposed "compulsory militarization of American youth" and also hit State Department "hypocrisy" and expressed "solidarity with" Henry A. Wallace and Sen. Pepper (D., Fla.) "in their courageous battle for peace."

The congress elected Edward Weaver, of the Alabama State Teachers College faculty, president, and named as vice presidents, Esther V. Cooper, Birmingham; Alvin Jones, New Orleans; John Wrighten, Charleston; Rose Mae Catchings, Nashville, and Junius Scales, Greensboro, N. C., white student from the University of North Carolina.

Negroes Seek Ballot Right

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 20 (AP)—A spokesman for the Southern Negro Youth Congress has demanded that Negroes be given full voting privileges in primaries and elections of the South.

James E. Jackson Jr., of Birmingham, Ala., special projects director for the organization, declared in a speech to the 1000 delegates gathered here, "we want the full badge of citizenship—the ballot."

"We need the ballot," he continued, "to defend our lives and liberties from the murderous assaults of the Ku Klux Klan."

"We are Americans and we are determined to come into our heritage," he asserted.

Negro Group Urges

The News

Negro Youth Group Maps Vote Plans

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 5 (AP)—The Southern Youth Legislature to be staged here Oct. 18-20 by the Southern Negro Youth Congress will be an "exercise of citizenship," Louis E. Burnham of Birmingham, Ala., organizational secretary of the Congress, said today.

"Our major emphasis will be on voting" and what Negro voting would mean in the South," Burnham explained.

"South Carolina offers a demonstration of the problem," he said, "through the efforts of the Progressive (Negro) Democratic party in the state," an organization that has sought Negro voting in state Democratic primaries and Negro representation on state delegations to national Democratic conventions.

The legislature will be organized, Burnham said, into a Senate and House of Representatives and will function like the national Congress and other legislative bodies. There will be a president and a cabinet composed of the standing committees of the Youth Congress.

Rose Mae Catchings, Nashville, Tenn. YWCA worker who is president of the Youth Congress, will be president of the legislature and will be assisted by a cabinet composed of standing committees of the Youth Congress, Burnham said.

Keynote address of the opening night was scheduled to be made by the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Negro Congressman and pastor of New York's Abyssinia Baptist Church.

NEGRO YOUTHS PLAN MEETING

Southern Congress Expected to Attract Over 1,000 Delegates to Columbia.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 14.—(AP)—The Southern Negro Youth Congress, with headquarters at Birmingham, Ala., will hold its seventh annual convention here October 18-20 in the form of a Southern Youth Legislature expected to attract more than 1,000 delegates.

Congress officers at Birmingham said problems of jobs, voting rights, education, civil liberties and "lynch terror" would be considered by the model legislature that "looks toward evolving a program of unified and militant action toward solution of these problems which now block the road to Negro advancement."

The first session of the legislature will begin the morning of the 18th, with most of the delegates arriving on the 17th.

Representatives of youth organizations other than local clubs of the Southern Negro Youth Congress will be elected to the conference House of Representatives, with membership in the Senate limited to delegates from clubs of the Youth Congress.

Esther Cooper's Address Highlights SNYC Meet in S. C.

Black and Independent Nashville, Tenn. Fri. 10-25-46

Columbia, S. C.—"We have come here to Columbia, in the heart of South Carolina, in the heart of the deep South, to rearm ourselves with a deeper realization of our condition and our needs . . . we have come to give voice and strength and organizational power to the burning and unsilenceable demand of our generation for the **right to live and prosper.**"

With these words, Esther V. Cooper, executive secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, greeted the 700 delegates to the opening session of the Southern Negro Youth Congress' Southern Youth Legislature, meeting today in the Township Auditorium in Columbia, South Carolina. The Legislature is the seventh conference of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, which was organized in Richmond, Virginia, February 17, 1937. Headquarters of SNYC are in Birmingham, Alabama.

Miss Cooper urged the delegates to rearm themselves with the primary weapon in their fight for complete freedom—the right to vote. She cited a number of instances in which desperate attempts have been made to nullify the Supreme Court's ruling on Negro participation in the primaries. One of the examples she referred to is the Boswell bill, up for a referendum vote in Alabama on November 5, which would fix in law the illegal practices of the Board of Registrars who now arbitrarily rule Negroes unqualified to vote because of "bad character," "lack of understanding and the Constitution and responsibilities of citizens of a Republic," and so on.

"We are called upon at this convention," she continued "to devise ways and means to checkmate these reactionary, fascist measures being taken against our political rights by the several state governments—with the indulgence of the Truman Administration."

In tribute to the Negro Reconstruction Congressmen whose pictures lined the walls of Columbia's Auditorium, Miss Cooper said: "Today, the movement of the "new South" for people's livelihood, decency of human relations, and democracy was foreshadowed in the glorious achievements of the Reconstruction period, when white men and black men shared political power in true representative state governments, and administered wisely and progressively in the interest of the whole people. Roosevelt stirred these never dead coals of freedom into a living flame through his program of economic aid to the South.

"The winds of universal freedom generated by the great antifascist World War II, have further stirred the awakening of the forces of democracy in the South. Today, the new South is being borne forward on the strong shoulders of organized labor through its southern organizing drive; stronger political organizations of Negroes and progres-

Oct. 23-46

Attempts of the Ku Klux Klan to block the Boswell bill, up for a referendum vote in Alabama on November 5, which would fix in law the illegal practices of the Board of Registrars who now arbitrarily rule Negroes unqualified to vote because of "bad character," "lack of understanding and the Constitution and responsibilities of citizens of a Republic," and so on.

Fri. Nashville, Tenn.

Biographical Note on Esther V. Cooper

SNYC at the World Youth Conference in London last November and

Miss Cooper, executive officer of the

Robeson Asks Negro Youth Group To Join Anti-Lynch Crusade

Daily Worker New York, N. Y.
Tues. 10-22-46

By Mary Southard

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 21.—Paul Robeson, speaking only 32 miles from the spot Issac Woodard was assaulted by South Carolina police, delivered an ultimatum that the Negro people will no longer "be shot down without recourse", and called on the 2,500 people in Township Hall to join the 100 Day Crusade to End Lynching.

Assuring delegates, to the Southern Youth Legislature, their fight for full citizenship is part of the struggle of American people against fascism, Robeson exposed the moral duplicity of Secretary Byrnes who prates of democracy in Europe while Negro citizens are lynched in the United States.

"The United States will have no moral position to speak for democracy before the United Nations while Negroes are the victims of brutal assault in America," Robeson declared.

Robeson warned the same forces who fought Roosevelt are making a strong bid for power in America, and the cry of "Communist menace" has become their chief weapon to divide and destroy the movement for peace and democracy.

HOWARD FAST SPEAKS

Howard Fast, returning to Freedom Road country, told the audience, "your gathering here is the most important historical fact of the year."

Fast declared the South Carolina Reconstruction legislature, with a majority of Negro representatives, had framed the best state Constitution in the nation, the first to provide for universal education, woman suffrage and Negro service on juries.

The delegates, hundreds of whom had bought Freedom Road at the legislature, heard Fast tell of plans for a movie, starring Paul Robeson as Gideons Jackson.

Greetings were presented by representatives of youth organizations in India, Liberia, Haiti and Sierra Leone, and messages of support read from Soviet and Yugoslav youth groups.

A collection of $3000 was donated by the audience to further the work of the Southern Negro Youth Congress.

OUST BILBO

During the afternoon session delegates pledged support to the national campaign to oust Bilbo from the Senate. A large delegation of veterans, kept from the polls by Bilbo terrorism in Mississippi, attended the Southern Youth Legislature to bring their protests before the nation.

The common bond uniting labor and the Negro people in the fight for a voice in government was stressed by Hosea Hudson of the CIO United Steelworkers, who charged "voting restrictions in Alabama were not aimed entirely at the Negro people but were intended to curb the political activity of labor."

An appeal to the young legislators to carry forward the fighting tradition of the Negro people was made by historian Dr. Herbert Aptheker. He pointed out the increasing independent political activity of Negro citizens today, both in the North and the South, is a growing realization of their splendid heritage.

Legislation passed by the 850 delegates will be taken to Washington when Congress re-opens in January by a delegation representing every Southern state.

Negro Group Meets; Signs Reveal Aims

An estimated 1,200 delegates from all Southern states, plus observers from other states, assembled this afternoon at the Columbia Township auditorium for the opening of the seventh annual Southern Negro Youth Congress, and delegates prepared to meet again tonight for the principal address of the day by Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., of New York.

The auditorium was placarded with signs advocating a federal anti-lynching law, a permanent fair employment practices commission and "a return to FDR's good neighbor policy in the world."

Among the signs were ones reading "Land For the Landless Farm Workers;" "Abolish Segregation in Public Transport;" "Outlaw The Ku Klux Klan;" "Support Wallace and Pepper For Big 3 Unity;" "Free The Columbia, Tenn., Victims! "Bring The Mobsters To Justice!" "The Death Penalty For the Walton County, Ga., Lynchers!"

Police Criticized

One sign called for "Justice For Isaac Woodard," Negro war veteran who claimed he was blinded by Police Chief L. L. Shull, of Batesburg now facing a federal charge of having violated Woodard's civil rights. "Stop Police Brutality," it said.

A substantial number of white delegates were among those present as Presidents S. R. Higgins, of Allen university, and J. A. Bacots, of Benedict college, made official welcoming addresses.

After the formal opening, caucuses of each of the state groups prepared to meet and name their own officers.

States Represented

Among states represented by blocs of delegates were South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Louisiana and Arkansas. Observers came from other states.

At the convention, the announced goal of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, was 1,000,000 members. An official spokesman said that goal would be reached.

Scheduled to appear tonight on the program were John H. McCray newspaper publisher here; Rose Mae Catchings and Dr. Clark Foreman, president of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Committees Meet

A series of committees prepared to gather this afternoon and to continue their deliberations tomorrow.

The convention will continue through Sunday with sessions at Allen university and Benedict college. The Saturday sessions again will be held in the auditorium.

A conference spokesman said the group favored a 65-cent minimum wage and a permanent FEPC.

The caucuses to name the state leaders were conducted in orderly fashion, but several — including South Carolina—were observed to have spirited contests.

Vote On "Merit"

Conference leaders urged delegates to vote on the basis of merit and ability to represent the best interests of the congress.

Congress study groups will consider such matters as peace, labor, veterans, education, farm and other porblems at tomorrow's meetings.

A number of war veterans, in uniform, were observed mingling with the congress delegates.

Columbia hosts to the visiting delegates expressed pleasure at the turnout and the pleasant weather which greeted the gathering.

They said it marked the first time that the congress has been held in this state. A spokesman said that the attendance exceeded expectations of leaders.

Large photographs of Negro leaders in years past appeared on the walls of the auditorium.

AMERICAN TEACHERS GIVE $1,064 TO CIVIC FUND

NEW YORK—The American Teachers Association has contributed $1,064 to the NAACP education and legal defense fund this year. Baltimore, Md. Sat

FOREMAN CALLS FOR NEW CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 10-20-46

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Dr. Clark Foreman, President of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in a speech before the 1000 delegates attending the Southern Youth Legislature in Columbia blasted "Bilbo, Talmadge and the other minority-elected products of disfranchisement" for their outrages against decency and democracy.

"The recent post-war wave of lynching and terror has focused the eyes of the Nation on the corruption of much of our democratic machinery in the South," said Dr. Foreman. "Almost without exception the victims of lynching have been guilty only of standing up for their rights. Decent people throughout the nation hang their heads in shame while Bilbo, Talmadge and other minority-elected products of disfranchisment continue their outrage against decency and democracy. These petty dictators of the South continue to encourage violence by their mere presence in office.

NOT BROAD ENOUGH

In calling for support for a federal Civil Bill which will be introduced in the next session of Congress, Dr. Foreman cited the fact that in his opinion and the opinion of many qualified lawyers, the existing Civil Rights Statute is broad enough to apply to all violations of Constitutional rights. However, Dr. Foreman said, "Since V-J Day, the Department of Justice has applied that statute to be one case of police chief Linwood Shull of Batesburg, South Carolina, who brutally blinded and tortured Isaac Woodward, a Negro Veteran just out of service. The people of the United States, rather than the Department of justice, deserve credit for that arrest. Public opinion all over the country—North and South—Demand that Shull be apprehended. Apparently the hundreds of other cases of violations of the Constitutional rights of American citizens."

Initiated by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare which is cooperating in the drafting of the bill. The Federal Civil Rights Bill will be introduced when Congress reconvenes. "This bill will leave no doubt that the civil rights Federal Civil Rights Bill will, for the first time give real meaning to the Constitution in many Southern states." Dr. Foreman declared.

Negro Youths Ask Removal Of Byrnes

Southern Congress Says Secretary of State is 'Unfit' to Hold Job

Columbia, Oct. 20. — (AP): The Southern Negro Youth congress adopted today with loud applause a resolution calling for "the immediate removal" of James F. Byrnes from the office of secretary of state.

Byrnes "is unfit to represent the American people in the councils of the United Nations," the resolution said.

The congress, in session here since Friday, adjourned after election of officers and a mass meeting at which it conferred a "citation for distinguished service" on Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, president of the Pan-African congress and a founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Applause also greeted another resolution calling on the U. S. senate to declare the reelection of Senator Bilbo, Democrat, Mississippi, "null and void" and to refuse to seat him.

Expressing satisfaction for a conference held "comfortably and peacefully in one of the most reactionary states of the union," the congress adopted a wide range of other resolutions on many subjects. Among them were ones which:

Hailed the A.F.L. and C.I.O. organizing drives as "distinct contributions to the welfare of the South."

Demanded a continuance of price control.

Expressed a determination to "fight" for a permanent fair employment practices commission.

Endorsed a 65 cents-an-hour minimum wage law that would include domestic and agricultural workers.

Deplored state department "hypocrisy" and expressed "solidarity with" Henry A. Wallace and Senator Pepper, Democrat, Florida, "in their courageous battle for peace."

Opposed "compulsory militarization of American youth"; "a standing army of 5,000,000 men"; and alleged "Jim Crow" policies of the services.

(One delegate voiced opposition to this resolution, saying "we" should consider it objectively and not take any stand "as negroes" but "as citizens". He was told by James E. Jackson, Jr., of Birmingham, Ala., congress officer who presided, that time would not permit discussion and the resolution was adopted.)

Demanded "immediate withdrawal of our troops from China and the Philippines" and an end to "state department interference in the internal affairs of occupied countries."

Advocated "federal aid for education without discrimination to race, creed or religion", and "local, state and federal steps to develop educational institutions in the inter-racial basis."

Said 41 negroes have been lynched in the United States since V-J Day"; and called on President Truman to place enforcement of civil liberties laws "in the hands of men determined to enforce them".

Demanded passage of a federal anti-poll tax law and of federal laws that would standardize

Greensboro, N. C., a white student from the University of North Carolina.

Paul Robeson, negro singer now on a nationwide crusade against lynching, sang and spoke at a meeting last night.

Called for the greatest possible support and financial aid for Thomasville, N. C., furniture workers and other strikers by Junius

38j 1946

Your Child Should Attend This Interracial Parley

The Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla.

Negro citizens all over America, and especially in the southern section of the United States, should be planning now to send their sons and daughters to attend the Southern Youth Legislature to convene at Columbia, South Carolina, October 18, 19 and 20. No more healthy influence has ever come to Oklahoma than stemmed from the several conferences held by white, red and black youth in Oklahoma several years ago before reaction entered to blight and destroy this sensible approach to ideal race relations. Immediately following the peace conference held in San Francisco, an interracial youth group met at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and in that historic conference discovery was made that the most informed youth on world problems at that conference was a black boy. To the credit and liberality of that assembly that black boy was named to head the delegation that went to the California peace parley. Sat. 10-12-46

There are thousands of young people all over America who have nothing to inspire them, and community life which has no set program to stir and stimulate worthy aspirations, is largely responsible for the ugly situation one finds wherever he travels. Young girls and boys grow to manhood, ofttimes in the disreputable red-light districts of urban centers, and as we observe many of them taking on the pattern of life they daily see all about them, we wonder why Negro youth is going to the dogs.

No social agency in the Negro community seems to assume responsibility for changing this situation. The inclination is to assume that Negro youth in 1946 is "hell bent," and that there is nothing one can do about it.

Now this philosophy is all wrong. With a little effort there can be brought into the community outstanding youths who have climbed the heights. The average Negro boy goes wrong because he is frustrated. We rear him up in a shoeshine, porter, cheap night club atmosphere and assume he should get worthy aspirations there. The preacher's daughter, if she lives in an environment where prostitutes reside and wear fine raiment, will deep down in the recesses of her heart be oriented in that direction. That's the way life works.

Several years ago the Oklahoma Conference of the NAACP brought into Southeastern Oklahoma the brilliant Thurgood Marshall, who this year won the coveted Spingarn medal. Southeastern Oklahoma is in many respects the backward section of Oklahoma. It is next to the evil plantation system of Western Arkansas and Eastern Texas. Semi-peonage and all of the techniques of the Old South are practiced upon Negroes down in this section of Oklahoma. There are few professional Negroes in this section and, few who have made outstanding economic advance.

But Marshall came. For a week that brilliant young lawyer stood up before the astonished natives of that section, both black and white, and convinced the Negroes of that section there is a black lawyer in the United States who knows more law and had been more legal places than the sockless judge who sat on the bench, and who could confound and put to route the state attorney sent there by the governor.

Now we told of this incident in order that Black Dispatch readers might know of the reaction of the young people in that section to this startling and inspiring revelation. Hugo, where the trial was held, is a community where this writer for years had futilly attempted to organize a branch of the NAACP. The first evening, following Marshall's brilliant appearance in court, we organized a branch of the NAACP and raised $500. The succeeding nights we climbed through barbed wire fences going to remote schoolhouses in that section, where young and old met to freely give of their substance. The Negroes in that section had opposed precept for years, and would have nothing to do with it, but the moment when "example" stalked in they rushed to the support of same.

This experience occurred almost five years ago, but beginning that week and on up until this moment one may hear Negroes boys down in Boggy Bottom and the Blue River announcing that they are going to school and prepare to be an attorney and barrister "like Thurgood Marshall." Up to that time Negro youth in that section had felt there was no future for them outside beer parlors and dance halls. Thurgood Marshall was the answer to defeat and frustration.

Down at Columbia, the Southern Negro Youth Legislature, held under auspices of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, is going to provide the same and identical atmosphere for Negro youth. The Southern Negro Youth Congress is going to assemble in Columbia an outstanding group of white and Negro youth, at which time prejudice and bigotry, in the form of jim crowism, segregation, mob violence, disfranchisement will be attacked. Problems dealing with health, housing, labor, education, home ownership and everything having to do with social organization will be on the agenda.

Would it not be inspiring for your boy, or your girl to see and hear Paul Robeson, Congressman Powell and Louis Burnham? There will be white youths of equal status, some of them coming from Russia and Western Europe. What a thrilling moment this would be for your boy or your girl to attend such a conference! This could well be the turning point in the life of your offspring and start him up the rugged hills of worth and service.

Your boy and your girl will not be able to get the proper urge to go forward in the home atmosphere. To spend a week listening to youth of all races talking about the substance of democracy; to hear them pledge to fight for social progress, means that the pride of your heart is going to make a solemn pledge to get into the struggle for better social-economic-political ideals. Thousands of white and black youths are going to get their life's chart and compass at Columbia, South Carolina, October 18, 19, 20. Why should you overlook this challenging opportunity to slant the viewpoint and objectives of your child?

The Black Dispatch urges every Negro who is able to plan this trip for at least one of his children. This is the responsibility of life to the young. To employ the language of those who sponsor the Southern Youth Legislature, the objectives of the assembly are to "unite the unrestrained will of youth to gain possession of the ballot, and to wield this weapon of democracy with skill and courage, to secure for ourselves and our people all the rights and opportunities of full and unfettered citizenship."

The above declared objective is one to which no honest, upright citizen could offer objection. Interracial parleys such as proposed at Columbia, do just as much for white as they do for black youth. It took the conference at Chapel Hill to expose the world-wide vision of a black youth to his white conferees, and it took that exposure of black understanding to expose the liberality of white youth. Interracial parleys destroy two things: belief in white superiority, and belief in black inferiority. That's the thing all fair-minded people over the earth are fighting. The Columbia meeting supplies an easy approach to the most challenging issue of the moment.

NEGRO YOUTH TOLD FUTURE IS IN SOUTH

The Times

Dr. Du Bois Says the Region Should Be Freedom 'Firing Line'—Byrnes Assailed

New York, N.Y.

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 20—Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois director of special research for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told the final session of the youth legislature of the Southern Negro Youth Congress today that "the future of the Negro is in the South."

Dr. Du Bois declared that in the South Negroes "have made their greatest contribution to American culture." Because of the "magnificent climate," the congress should make the South "the firing line" for the emancipation oft he colored peoples of the western world and "the white slaves of modern capitalistic industry," he continued.

Previously honored by the congress "as the senior statesman of the American Negro's liberation struggle," he said that the Negro must come to know that "the poor whites whom you have been taught to despise and who in turn have learned to fear and hate you," were the "greatest of his possible allies."

"Slowly but surely the working people of the South, white and black, must come to remember that their emancipation depends upon their mutual cooperation, their acquaintanceship with each other." Mon 10-21-46

He said that because of the race situation in the South, "white youth is peculiarly frustrated," since "there is not a single great ideal they can express or aspire to, that does not bring them into flat contradiction wih the Negro problem."

Dr. Du Bois said that there had always been an "elite" in the South "who see the Negro problem clearly," but that they had lacked "the courage to stand up for what they know is right."

He said that James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, today occupied "an indefensible and impossible position." Mon.

"If he survives in the memory of man, he must begin to establish in his own South Carolina something of that democracy which he has been so loudly preaching to Russia," Dr. Du Bois said.

He declared that Mr. Byrnes belongs in "the long series of men whose eternal damnation is the fact that they looked truth in the face and did not see it." Dr. Du Bois said that the Secretary should be classed with John C. Calhoun, Wade Hampton and Ben Tillman, "men who fought against freedom."

Dr. Du Bois said that Jan Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, "is talking of humanity and standing behind Byrnes for a United Nations" but at the same time, "is oppressing the black people of Africa."

He said that Negro young, "instead of seeking freedom als. The presidents, and of Paul Robe- sort of progress," must somehow ugh to provide "that learn that southern agriculture n Center and Madison workers are facing "tremendous ," it was observed in hardships at this stage of progress."

Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi, in Chicago and Yergan, president of the National son were enough to battle here in Carolina, Georgia, some speculation about the reasons partment of Agriculture, "which ast-minute withdraw- expects 1,000,000 tractors in 1930" esence of Dr. Max and views the displacement of millions of sharecroppers "as some

Powell Jr., both of New York City, the press box.

He said that Negro young, "instead of seeking freedom to make their appearance in public Dr. Frederick D. Patterson of sessions of the conference, brought Tuskegee Institute said the De-

Negro and White Youth Hold Historic Parley in the South

The Worker, New York, N.Y.
Sun. 10-27-46

By Mary Southard

COLUMBIA, S. C.—This city is a citadel of the Old South. It flaunts its Confederate monuments and still boasts that South Carolina was the first to take up arms to preserve slavery. It shows no public shame that South Carolina has long led the South in mob violence and lynching, and today stands arrogantly in the forefront in defying the Supreme Court on disfranchisement of Negro citizens.

Yet only a few blocks from the State Capitol, in the Municipal Auditorium, 900 young delegates from every southern state, from southern colleges and high schools, churches, farms and unions, among them 100 young white representatives, convened as the Southern Youth Legislature, under the sponsorship of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, to challenge the old order in the South.

The young legislators went to work with a determined enthusiasm, reminiscent of the spirit of the Reconstruction Legislatures, while portraits of the 22 Negro members of Congress from the Reconstruction South looked down on the busy hall.

Out of the deliberations of the young legislators came a historic manifesto—the Columbia Pact of Southern Youth, signed by white and Negro delegates with a common pledge to build a united generation of southern youth.

"We, Negro and white young people, one thousand strong . . . do hereby declare our common purpose to build a new and democratic South. . . . We have come to understand that discrimination against Negro youth in all its forms is but a device used by the economic royalists to cheat the young white people and our entire generations of Southern youth of the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. . . . We know that only when Negro youth achieve full citizenship . . . can millions of young white people go forward and our Southland prosper. . . .

"It is now for this solemn reason that we who have a rendezvous with destiny pledge to join hands to realize the rich promise of the South. . . . We who have liberated ourselves from the crippling bonds of race prejudice, call upon southern youth from all walks of life to join with us in a common effort to make our dream for a better South come true."

This pact was part of the whole fabric of the convention. Many young delegates expressed their desire for cooperation in speeches and discussions, on the main floor and in committees. There was a new feeling that today it is possible to build a real friendship in action between Negro and white young people. The Columbia Pact is a challenge to southern youth, and it will be carried by the delegates to campuses, churches, union halls and farms all over the South.

Embracing the whole work of the Youth Legislature was the growing conviction that Negro youth, as part of the Negro people, must unite in independent political action on their own behalf.

The right to vote—this was the cornerstone of the work of the Youth Legislature. The delegates recognized the ballot as "the primary weapon in our fight for freedom," as executive secretary Esther V. Cooper stated in the opening session, and expressed throughout the convention the determination to become "the first voting generation of Negro youth in 80 years."

The Southern Youth Legislature also pledged its full fighting strength to the 100 Day Crusade Against Lynching.

Especially significant, coming as it did from the heart of South California, was the call for the renewal of Secretary of State Byrnes as "an advocate of 'white supremacy' and therefore unfit to represent this country in the councils of the United Nations."

Indignant speeches from all sides demanded the unseating of Bilbo, and a resolution was passed calling for removal of those heads of the Department of Justice who have shown nothing but inaction in the face of continuous brutal assaults on Negro citizens.

The Legislature enacted bills supporting Wallace and Pepper in their fight for peace, demanding reestablishment of the unity of the Big Three in the spirit of Roosevelt, expressing support of the southern organizing drives of the CIO and AFL, demanding equal educational and health facilities for Negro youth, the right to vote, a federal anti-lynching law, and the prosecution of all those responsible for lynching and mob violence, for increasing the benefits to veterans and the wiping out of all discrimination against Negro vets, and for the establishment of equal rights for Negroes in all aspects of life.

Joining with the Southern Youth Legislature in its historic work were many outstanding Americans: Paul Robeson, Dr. A. Clayton Powell, whose address was read; Dr. Max Yergan, of the Council on African Affairs; Dr. Clarke Foreman and Malcolm Dobbs, of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare; George Blakeley, assistant attorney general, Illinois; Howard Fast, author; Dr. Herbert Aptheker, historian; Edward Strong, National Negro Congress, and others.

At the final session a testimonial was given from the Negro Youth of the South to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, in gratitude for his great inspiration and tremendous accomplishments.

Fraternal delegates came from Haiti, Sierra Leone, India and Liberia and greetings from Soviet and Yugoslav youth organizations, unable to send representatives. Youth organizations from Chicago, California and New York sent fraternal delegates. The AYD delegation won special applause when it led the whole convention in singing its song, "Listen, Mr. Bilbo."

The young labor delegates were active and warmly received by the convention. There were young tobacco workers recently off the picket line in Winston Salem and Charleston, young seamen from southern ports, ore miners and steelworkers from Alabama, chemical workers from Georgia.

The decisions of the Youth Legislature will not gather dust—they will be taken to Washington, to the President and to Congress next January by a delegation of youth from every southern state.

NEGRO YOUTH GROUP URGED TO CRUSADE

The Times

Speaker Calls on Hearers to Organize in South 'Against Banditry and Exploitation'

New York, N. Y.

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 18—Delegates to the youth legislature summoned by the Southern Negro Youth Congress were told today that "militant, courageous youth of the South must organize against banditry and human exploitation."

Louis E. Durnham, Congress secretary for Birmingham, said "it is written all over the horizon; 'now or never.'" He called for the creation of "a truly democratic and representative organization" of students, labor and civic leaders who "can go into places where you cannot go as individuals" and make war on "white supremacy vandals who seek to turn the clock back on progress."

Sat. 10-19-46

Mr. Burnham, a former student of the College of the City of New York, said that membership in the congress, henceforth, would not be limited to Negroes and that the congress had "a duty to teach Negro youth not to limit our vision sectionally, regionally or nationally."

"We must conscientiously make an effort to tie up questions of the South with peoples all over the world," he declared, and praised French newspapers for publicizing "the whole story of Monroe, Ga. lynchings on the front pages' which subject, he said, "was ignored by the Paris edition of The New York Herald Tribune."

Esther V. Cooper, a graduate of Oberlin College and Fisk University, who received a Rosenwald fellowship last year for a study of attitudes of Negro youth toward the war and a post-war world, said "new voices have arisen to challenge the Bilbos." She praised Senator Pepper of Florida and Governors Arnall and Folsom of Georgia and Alabama as "progressives," but condemned "the Fascist-minded Manuel Roxas of the Philippines."

Clark Foreman, nephew of the publisher of The Atlanta Constitution and president of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare praised the congress, and said that the South and the nation would be "better off" when its people "elect their own officials."

"The recent post-war wave of lynching an dterror has focused the eyes of the nation on the corruption of much of our democratic machinery in the South," he said, adding that "decent people of the South hang their heads in shame while Bilbo, Talmadge and the other minority-elected products of disfranchisement continue their outrages against decency and democracy."

He asserted that the South was "ruled by a feudal minority," and that the Southern white worker was "very often the victim of poverty and prejudice," and lived in fear of losing his job to a Negro. He accused "Northern and Southern owners of industries in the South" of taking part in the "organization of prejudice," which he called "a prelude to fascism."

"I have seen in my native Atlanta," he continued, "the shops of a northern corporation which employs both Negroes and white workers on a fifty-fifty basis but kept them segregated and allowed very little communication."

He said that segregation, prejudice and discrimination had been used to divide the two races for the benefit of "northern and southern mill owners who think of their profits and not of the security and prosperity of the people."

The conference will continue through Sunday. Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. of New York wired the congress that since the death of President Roosevelt, "independents have crucified Senator La Follette, the Republicans Willkie and the Democrats Wallace."

BYRNES IS SCORED BY YOUNG NEGROES

The Times

Communist Trend in Thought Is Noted as 800 Continue Columbia, S. C., Parley

New York, N. Y.

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 19—The second day of the three day "youth legislature" sponsored by the Southern Negro Youth Conference revealed today the degree to which the Communist Party has been able to guide the actions of the conference. While the majority of the 800 students assembled here have no disciplined "ideological behaviour patterns," the conference has been openly manipulated by party disciplinarians.

Sun. 10-20-46

Now observing its seventh anniversary, the conference has been able to record solid gains among Negro collegians. Casting aside its "isoationism" during this conference, the leadership has brought to bear much pressure in the world of ideas to "sell" the young people an affection, and affectation, for other Communist-controlled conferences and congresses.

Progress in the South was reduced today by most of the old-time party workers to interest of the USSR in Negro freedom, and the righteousness of some trade unions.

The forum on youth and labor, attended this morning by more than 100 students was headed by Thomas Richardson, vice president of the United Public Workers, CIO. Henry Mayfield, previously announced as the main speaker, and a representative of the United Mine Workers of America, AFL, did not appear. The meeting became a succession of "questions" that became in reality, a wholesale denunciation of the AFL.

Likewise, the forum on peace was, from the outset, a succession of praises for Russian foreign policy, along with sharp denunciations of Secretary Byrnes and Senator Tom Connelly.

With the young Negroes already roused by the racial patterns of the Southern city in which they elected to hold their meeting, the Ala., asked for a political alliance attack on Secretary Byrnes was made easy by emphasizing that he is a native of South Carolina, and for a long time has been a leader of the Democratic party, which in this area, has persisted in barring Negroes from active participation in political affairs.

Maenetta Steele of Fairfield, ham CIO Industrial Council said had increased from sixty to James E. Jackson Jr., Director of "around 5,000" in the past six Special Projects for the conference, years. He attributed the present called today for "an awakened move to eliminate the Negro from people."

cripple labor organizations.

State politics as part of a drive to

Byrnes's Removal Asked by Southern Youth Group

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 10-26-46

COLUMBIA, S.C.—(NNPA)—Adoption of a resolution calling for "the immediate removal" of James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, whose position was called "indefensible and impossible" by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, climaxed the Southern Negro Youth Congress "legislature" here Sunday.

The resolution said that Byrnes "is unfit to represent the American people in the councils of the United Nations."

Dr. DuBois, director of special research for the NAACP, said at the closing mass meeting:

"James Byrnes, that favorite son of this commonwealth, and Secretary of State of the United States, today is occupying an indefensible and impossible position;

"And if he survives in the memory of men, he must begin to establish in his own South Carolina something of that democracy which he has been recently so loudly preaching to Russia."

Now or Never

Louis E. Burnham of Birmingham, Congress secretary, said, "it is written all over the horizon, 'now or never.'"

He called for the creation of "a truly democratic and representative organization" of students, labor and civic leaders who "can go into places where you cannot go as individuals" and make war on "white supremacy vandals who seek to turn the clock back on progress."

Mixed Membership

Mr. Burnham, a former student of City College, New York, said that membership in the congress, henceforth, would not be limited to colored persons and that the organization had "a duty to teach colored youth not to limit our vision sectionally, regionally or nationally."

The Afro-American

"We must conscientiously make an effort to tie up questions of the South with peoples all over the world," he declared, and praised French newspapers for publicizing "the whole story of the Monroe (Ga.) lynchings on the front pages."

This subject, he pointed out, "was ignored by the Paris edition of The New York Herald Tribune."

Baltimore, Md.

New Voices Heard

Esther V. Cooper, SYNC executive secretary, a graduate of Oberlin and Fisk, who received a Rosenwald Fellowship last year for a study of attitudes of colored youth toward the war and a post-war world, said "new voices have arisen to challenge the Bilbos."

She praised Sen. Claude Pepper (Dem., Fla.), and Govs. Ellis Arnall of Georgia and "Big Jim" Folsom of Alabama as "progressives," but condemned "the Fascist-minded Manuel Roxas of the Philippines."

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Clark Foreman, president of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, praised the congress, and said that the South and the nation would be "better off" when its people "elect their own officials."

Bilbo Shames South

"The recent post-war wave of lynching and terror has focused the eyes of the nation on the corruption of much of our democratic machinery in the South," Mr. Foreman declared, and added that:

"Decent people of the South hang their heads in shame while Bilbo, Talmadge and the other minority-elected products of disfranchisement continue their outrages against decency and democracy."

He asserted that the South was "ruled by a feudal minority," and that the Southern white worker was "very often the victim of poverty and prejudice," and lived in fear of losing his job to a colored person.

He accused "Northern and Southern owners of industries in the South" of taking part in the "organization of prejudice," which he called "a prelude to fascism."

Profit Motive Scored

"I have seen in my native Atlanta," he continued, "the shops of a Northern corporation which employs both colored and white workers on a fifty-fifty basis but kept them segregated and allowed very little communication."

He charged that segregation, prejudice and discrimination had been used to divide the two races for the benefit of "Northern and Southern mill owners who think of their profits and not of the security and prosperity of the people."

Little Hope for Peace

Congressman Adam C. Powell, Jr., of New York City, told the delegates:

"We have come to that peculiar and tragic place where we have won the greatest war the world has ever known and yet, there is very little hope that we can win the peace.

"No nation in history ever won two wars at the same time. We achieved V-Day in Europe and V-Day in the Pacific, but there is yet no V-Day in America and there will be no peace until there is a V-A Day."

The militant solon opined that we are not winning and cannot win the peace because we have built our post-war world "upon an amazing foundation of contradiction—intentional contradiction through outside hypocrisy, and at times even lies."

We Fought for What?

He emphasized that we have fought to make a world safe for democracy "and refuse to allow any democracy in some sections of America.

"We waged a holy war against the un-Christian racist philosophy of Hitler while our armies carried the banners of 'white supremacy.'

"We have talked about world brotherhood while the basis of anti-Semitism and anti-colored Americans can be found within the Christian Church."

Mr. Powell declared that "a national policy built upon dualism cannot succeed and today democracy has become a dual democracy."

Tribute to F.D.R.

Pointing out that the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt "marked the passing of great leadership," and that "we have retreated from his idealism, the Congressman warned:

"The Independents have crucified LaFollette; the Republicans, Willkie; and the Democrats, Wallace . . . It is impossible for this world to retreat from the idealism of Franklin D. Roosevelt without a total collapse."

He gave the delegates this challenge:

New Race Needed

"This new world must wait for a race of new men . . . You have a choice as to whether you will take your place in the forefront of this caravan of destiny. The new world depends upon you — the new South.

"The new man of the South must be a man neither young nor old, black nor white, but just new, who will purge this weary land of its Bilbos and Rankins, of its age-old distrusts, who will raise up here the new hope.

"The call must be sounded. America will never achieve greatness until the black and white South has emancipated itself from Bilboism."

Greetings From Haiti

M. Theodore Baker, a delegate from Haiti, brought greetings from young Haitians and spoke in his native French. His remarks, translated by O. E. McKaine, were:

"I am very happy to be here today and to bring greetings from Haiti and the people there who, like you, struggle for freedom.

"It is my hope that this Congress can lay the basis for greater concord between the young people of Haiti and the young people of America.

700 Delegates

"For the cause of common suffering of both our countries, the black Haitians bring collaboration to this conference, and will do all we can to help carry forward its ideals and aims."

Miss Cooper greeted the 700 delegates and explained the objectives of the "legislature," officially the seventh conference of the SYNC since its organization in Richmond, Va., Feb. 17, 1937. Headquarters are in Birmingham, Ala.

Youth Congress Takes Militant Stand On Race Oppression

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The three-day session of the Southern Negro Youth Congress ended on a militant note here last week with 1,000 delegates from the North and South committed to an all-out fight to wipe out racial oppression and win a lasting peace.

Contributing heavily to the unified progressive approach was the pattern of Jim Crow practiced in this bourbon stronghold. Congress speakers used Columbia Jim Crow as an example of the things they were fighting, and charged that State Secretary Byrnes' foreign policy had roots in the fact that he is South Carolina's leading citizen.

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Keynote speech was delivered by Louis E. Burnham, Birmingham congress secretary, who said, "It is written all over the horizon: Now or never!" Burnham, a former City College, New York student, called for democratic organization of students, labor and civic leaders to make war on white supremacy vandals seeking to turn back progress. He announced that congress membership is open to all races and creeds, and cautioned delegates not to limit their vision sectionally or nationally.

Esther V. Cooper, Rosenwald fellow studying postwar Negro attitudes, praised the policies of Florida's Senator Pepper, Georgia's Gov. Ellis Arnall and Alabama's governor-elect James Folsom. She called them Southern progressives, and condemned the "fascist minded" Philippines president Manuel Roxas. The congress was also addressed by Dr. Clark Foreman, head of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

On the final day, the conference divided into forums on labor and peace. Scheduled as the main speaker, Henry Mayfield, Alabama veteran, was replaced by Thomas Richardson, UOPWA vice president in the labor forum. The labor forum devoted much time to denouncing ultra-conservative AFL policy. The forum on peace called for Big Three unity, condemning the Byrnes-Connally-Vandenburg foreign policy line.

Du Bois Honored

Following the congress practice of honoring outstanding Negro leaders at the end of each conference, the Columbia session awarded a special gift to W. E. B. Du Bois, teacher, colonial expert, and elder statesman of the Negro liberation movement, addressed the closing session.

Goals of the congress, which aspire for leadership of the Negro youth movement are: full voting privileges, equal economic opportunity and equal educational advantages. The past session was held in South Carolina, because it is the only state which absolutely bars Negroes from voting in the Democratic primary election.

Thousand Register For Negro Youth Conference in Columbia

Placards Give Demands of Delegates

A demand for Negro voting in Southern Democratic primaries, backed up with a promise by a representative of a Negro war veterans' organization that "we are going to break the Mason's and Dixon's line," sounded yesterday at the

World War Two, we broke American people" because "he has not line; and we are go- done nothing for democracy in break Mason's and Dixon's South Carolina" while "he pretends

Pieri, who said he was na- to fight for it elsewhere in the -chairman of American world." (Editor's note — Ousting r Democracy, brought American Byrnes is now the No. 1 item on the from his organization and current Communist program).

enemies are our enemies." The Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, nounced Secretary of State Byrnes, a South Carolinian and pastor rly represented this state of a large Baptist church in Harlem, ted States senate, as "one president of the Southern Conferemost enemies of the ence on Human Welfare, shared the speakers platform last night.

The New South

Daily Worker New York, N.Y. Fri. 10-25-46

It is a part of Marxist philosophy that every situation contains within itself its opposite—and only by keeping that idea in mind can one grasp the full meaning of the events at Columbia, South Carolina, this past weekend.

Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, is in the South; but, more than that, Columbia is the South. It is the capital of the Secession State; it sits, like a hard, tight, impenetrable ball in the heart of the black belt—and it is also close to the heart of the whole rotten, rascist ideology which we call Jimcrow. For Columbia, the richest historical memory is of a bloody and shameful counter-revolution, wherein a handful of slave-holding oligarchs attempted to overthrow this Republic.

This is the memory which the people who own and operate Columbia and the rest of South Carolina—the spiritual descendants of the slave-holders—venerate.

Last week a new memory came to Columbia; for in the hall which housed the Southern Youth Legislature were hung the portraits of the 23 Negroes who were elected to Congress during the Reconstruction. And seated in that hall—the largest in South Carolina—more than a thousand delegates, Negro and white, flung their challenge to the Bourbons.

This, in essence, is what they said, even as their ancestors had said it in 1868

"Give us an end to racism," they said. "Give us an end to every kind of discrimination! Give us equality for Negro and white, Jew and Gentile! Give us jobs and houses and security! Give us the right to vote! Give us these things—for we are strong and united, and our voices will grow louder, not softer!"

And the South listened. There was no provocation. Those who prophesied riots and lynchings, prophesied poorly—for, together with the poor white, the southern Negro is on the march. He has learned again what proved so true during the Civil War—that, regardless of allies, the Negro himself must be the major factor in the struggle for his freedom.

Particularly in the South must the cancer of Jimcrow be rooted out and destroyed, and there is little doubt but that the plantation system has produced the very forces to do the job. The Southern Youth Legislature's recent conference is an indication that some day—and not too far off—the South will lead the march on the road to progress.

Hazel Scott, pianist and wife of Representative Powell, played two numbers.

Pointing out pictures of Negro senators and congressmen from Reconstruction days, Secretary Cooper said that "in the rear of this hall we see pictures of those brave men who before us charted a democratic Southland. Let us carry their work before us always — for a historic conference, for the full voting rights of the Southern people, for a peaceful, secure world for unity of the youth of the world."

Although a major part of her report was devoted to Negro voting, she criticized the United States department of justice for standing "like an ostrich with its head in the sand while armed bands of lynchers —Ku Klux Klan . . . — maim and murder our veterans, our women, our youth and enshroud our eyes with fear for our very lives."

Among the many delegates who brought greetings from their congress chapters, trade unions and other organizations was a white girl from New Orleans, who gave her name as Monica Fuselier and who said she represented the New Orleans Youth council, an interracial organization.

Prior to Secretary Cooper's speech, Louis E. Burnham of Birmingham, organization secretary for the congress, presented his report in which he said the congress expected soon to reach a goal of 100,000 members.

He said the congress was "a unity movement" and had the support of "white youth organizations."

Committee meetings on youth, labor, peace, education, veterans and farm problems and organization of the delegates into a congress as "an experience in democracy" filled the opening day's activities at the huge auditorium which was placarded with signs, among which were ones reading:

"Land for the landless farm workers"; "Return to FDR's good neighbor policy in the world" "Abolish segregation in public transport"; "Outlaw the Ku Klux Klan"; "Support Wallace and Pepper for Big 3 unity."

Others advocated a federal anti-lynch law, a permanent fair employment practices commission, and one saying "Stop police brutality," called for "Justice for Isaac Woodard," Negro war veteran who claimed he was blinded by Police Chief Lynwood L. Shull of Batesburg, now facing a federal charge of having violated Woodard's civil rights.

Conference sessions will continue today with Paul Robeson, noted Negro singer; Josh White, ballad singer; Hazel Scott, pianist and wife of Congressman Powell; and Howard Fast, author of "Freedom Road," on a night general session program.

Officers will be elected at a final meeting Sunday afternoon.

Negro Leaders Outline Plans To Gain Balloting Privilege; Restrictions in South Cited

Hearings on voting and civil rights featured conference sessions of the Southern Negro Youth Congress yesterday with an international youth festival program on which Singer Paul Robeson was the principal figure for the night session.

George A. Blakey, assistant attorney general of Illinois who was the principal speaker at the civil rights hearings, told the delegates that "to further secure for Negroes all of the rights and immunities due every American citizen" they must "continue the fight on constitutional grounds" while intensifying "our efforts to change public opinion to the side of fair play and justice."

Blakey said that although the U. S. supreme court "just recently declared the Negro's right to vote in the Democratic primary" the decision "does not entirely effectuate the right of franchise." Not "until the archaic poll tax system is abolished" would "this essential right of citizenship" be fulfilled, he said.

On the program with Blakey were George Marshall of New York, chairman of the board of the civil rights congress, and Emory O. Jackson, editor of the Birmingham, Ala., World.

Full voting privileges in primaries and general elections were called for at the other hearing by James E. Jackson, Jr., of Birmingham, Ala., who said "We must have the ballot . . . to vote into office men who will defend our lives and liberties against the murderous assault of the Ku Klux Klan; to abolish the Jim Crow laws that imprison our freedom; to outlaw job discrimination and satisfy our crying need for housing, health and educational facilities."

Jackson, congress special projects director, denounced "the landlord-big business, Ku Klux Klan political combination," which he said sought to "strip the poor people of the South of all means of expressing their will for a better life."

"The increased political activity on the part of Negroes and white working men, in spite of the poll tax and other vote restrictions, has been a challenge to their long rule on the backs of the people," he said. "They are seeking to destroy this new progressive political awakening" and "they know they will succeed if they can accomplish their design of preventing Negroes from exercising their right to vote.

"But they shall not succeed in their effort to keep us a disfranchised people. . . ."

He advocated a federal anti-poll tax law, "enforcement" of the supreme court decision "opening the Democratic primary" in Georgia and abolition of "registration restrictions" to insure full Negro voting.

Other speakers at the voting hearing included Dr. Herbert Apthecker, New York historian, who traced the history of Negro political activity, and Hosey Hudson of Birmingham, representing the United Steel Workers of America (CIO).

At a veterans' committee panel, Malcom G. Dobbs, representing the Alabama committee of the Southern conference for human welfare, said that the war's battles were won by "unity of Negro and white" and "here at home we must maintain and extend this comradeship of the battlefields if we are to wipe out the klan, get decent jobs at decent wages, or homes to live in for all Americans.

"We fought together to free Europe. We fought together to free Asia. Now we must fight together to free America."

On the program last night with Robeson was Howard Fast, author of "Freedom Road."

The conference will close today with a mass meeting after committee reports and election officers.

But Speech Was to Negroes

The News and Courier Charleston, S.

Of whom and for whom was Dr. Clar Foreman, president of "The Southern Conference for Human Welfare", addressing nearly 1,000 young negroes in Columbia, thinking and speaking when he said: "Segregation, prejudice and discrimination have been used to divide the two races for the benefit of Northern and Southern mill owners who think of their profits and not of the security and prosperity of the people'?"

In Pacolet, Piedmont, Pelzer, all the cotton mills in South Carolina, "segregation" is maintained and has been since the mills were built, 60 and 50 years ago.

Are the spinners, carders, weavers in the cotton mills victims of "Northern and Southern owners" because negroes are not admitted to work with them inside the mills?

Were Montgomery, Henry, McKissick, Hatch, Kendall, Sirrine, Bailey, Moorhead, the two Pittses, other presidents, executives and owners of mills, to post in the villages that negroes would be welcomed to work in their mills side by side with women and men and to live in cottages next door to the white workers, would workers in the mills throw their hats in air and cheer them for putting an end to "segregation and discrimination?" Wed. 10-23-46

Would they believe that the owners were taking this step by way of proving that they are more interested in "human welfare" than in profits? The News and Courier suspects that what is said to "break loose" in Dr. Foreman's state of Georgia would break loose in Pacolet, Pelzer, Piedmont, Olympia, Graniteville, Camden, and in 175 other cotton mills in South Carolina.

Dr. Foreman, be it noted, was addressing young negroes and, with other speakers, advising them to demand and obtain their "rights". If he means that segregation should not be practiced in Southern cotton mills, by far the largest Southern industry in which it is practiced, is he prepared to go to Pacolet, Piedmont, Anderson and other mill villages, there to tell workers that, but for the profit-seeking of the mill owners, they would have the comradeship of negroes at the spindles and looms, would have them for neighbors in village society?

Were the doors of the textile mills opened to negroes, who are about one third of the South's people, would that increase of the supply of labor by millions of persons tend to increase textile wages and make stronger the unions of white people, whether C. I. O. or A. F. of L?

Would "Northern and Southern mill owners" be in danger of losing profits by the addition of millions of colored men and women seeking employment in them?

The workers in Southern mills are not fools. They are anything but fools. What does Dr. Foreman take them to be?

He was speaking to negroes, not to the mill workers of South Carolina, when he used the words that we have quoted from a dispatch printed in The New York Times.

Still on Probation

The News and Courier Charleston, S.

Notwithstanding that nearly 1,000 negro youths meeting in Columbia demanded the "immediate removal of James F. Byrnes from the office of secretary of state", declaring that "he is unfit to represent the American people in the councils of the nations", and notwithstanding that the youths described South Carolina as "one of the most reactionary states in the union", The News and Courier, speaking for the re- his saying in 1938 that "the negroes have actionaries, is not yet prepared to say that they are ready to receive Dr. Byrnes into their political fellowship. Dr. Byrnes is on probation. The resolutions of the colored youths are a testimonial, as far as they go, to the improving tenor of his ways, for, if period has not yet ended. Wed. 10-23-46

38j 1946

W. E. B. DuBois

In 1909 Defender 338

THIRTY-FIVE years ago, I attended in New York City, a national convention which resulted in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which was incorporated the next year. It was a momentous and epoch-making occasion, but no more so than the convention which I just attended in Columbia, S. C., of the Southern Negro Youth Congress. When we met in 1909 in New York, it took courage to talk straight even in a Northern state. If such a meeting had been held at that time in the capitol of South Carolina, it would have meant a riot. But in 1946, it was a deed of rare courage for 1,000 young Negroes to look the ghost of John C. Calhour straight in the face and say, in the very face of the children's children of those who began the War to Preserve Slavery:

Chicago, Ill

"We meet in solemn session, militant, courageous Negro Youth of the South. Youth which must and will be served. Youth dedicated to the struggle for freedom. Youth determined to achieve that freedom in its life-time.

"We have as our program of action

(1) To make ourselves a full-fledged voting generation. Sat. 11-16-46

(2) To see that the poll-tax and all barriers to votes are removed.

(3) To realize the enactment of an FEPC law guaranteeing the right to work at all jobs.

(4) To fight for a federal anti-lynching legislation and genuine civil liberties.

(5) To insist upon adequate and equal housing, health and educational facilities.

(6) To put an end to 'White Supremacy' customs and practices which violate our human dignity and rights.

"We meet to pledge ourselves to this program, to determine the course of action which must be taken, to fight for the full realization of these our hopes and aspirations — as citizens of the United States."

The Firing Line

THIS WAS said, not safe in New York or Chicago; not by cautious, elderly and well-to-do "Leaders," with one eye on their jobs and the other on their new cars; but by young Negroes, with guts, who were not ashamed to be "Negroes" and to take their stand on the firing-line of race-relations in this land. They did not duck and quibble; they were not fighting vaguely for all people everywhere, but for black folk, right here in the South today. And I said to them, looking into their young, clear, eager faces:

"The future of the American Negro is in the South. Here three hundred and twenty-six years ago, they began to enter what is now the United States of America; here they have made their greatest contribution to American culture; and here they have suffered the damnation of slavery and the frustration of reconstruction and the lynching of emancipation. I trust then that an organization like yours is going to regard the South as the firing line of a great crusade. Here is the magnificent climate; here is the fruitful earth under the beauty of the Southern sun; and here if anywhere on earth, is the need of the thinker, the worker and the dreamer. This is the firing-line not simply for the emancipation of the American Negro but for the emancipation of the African Negro and the Negroes of the West Indies; for the emancipation of the colored races; and for the emancipation of the white slaves of modern capitalistic monopoly."

A Book of Remembrance

IT was a great honor, which I deeply appreciated, to receive from these young people a crimson volume of recognition of some things I have attempted and done, and have this book signed with many hundreds of their signatures, and tokens of their belief. Nothing I have experienced in past years has touched me more deeply.